"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Rain; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The situation in Brussels resulting from the introduction of the Government's Electoral bill has grown very serious. There was a tumult in the House yesterday, one Deputy being severely beaten, and in the evening, after a number of meetings, a monster parade was formed. The demonstrators gathered outside the Palace and Parliament House, and would not disperse when charged by the mounted gendarmes. The latter finally charged with fixed bayonets, wounding several persons. At a late hour the streets were held by the police and civil guards. The cup challenger Shamrock, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, was said to be aground last night. Many leaders of London society are taking great interest in the International Council of Women. Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, died suddenly in London yesterday morning. She was a delegate to the Council of Women, and read a paper before it on Tuesday. Admiral Sir Windham Hornby, K. C. B., died suddenly yesterday afternoon while presiding at a meeting of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at a dinner last night in London that there was no cause for alarm owing to the diminution in the Bank of England's reserve. The official list of the members of the Dreyfus court-martial has been announced, Mme. Dreyfus has arrived at Rennes, where the trial will be held, and the counsel for the prisoner has made known the outline of his case. There was a lively debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the royal decree empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings and to punish strikers, and there are some apprehensions that it may lead to a Ministerial crisis. Advices from Pretoria say that the conferences with the representative of the Orange Free State looking to a compromise of the Transvaal disputes have probably been successful. The Parliamentary Committee for the promotion of the Anglo-American movement met yesterday and decided to issue a report of the first year's proceedings at an early day.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

At a conference at the White House yesterday it was definitely decided to give Gen. Otis in the Philippines a fighting force of 40,000 men, and 10,000 volunteers will be raised at once.

William J. Reardon of Brooklyn told Miss S. V. Schenck of the same place, whom he had never seen before, that she was not a respectable woman because she rode a man's wheel. Miss Schenck caused Mr. Reardon's arrest and he was fined $5.

Mrs. Delia Kelly of Brooklyn was insulted by two corner loafers on Tuesday night. When her husband was told of the affair he set out in search of the men, and found them in a saloon. They started to run, whereupon he chased one of them many blocks and soundly thrashed him.

Page 2.

The Kentucky Democratic Committee completed its State ticket yesterday and adjourned sine die.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday participated in the Milwaukee carnival parade, was tendered a reception by the Press Club there, and was enthusiastically received in the Chamber of Commerce, where he made a speech. He started east at 3:15 o'clock

Burglars who last week robbed Mrs. Mendes, a dressmaker of Sixth Avenue, of $1,000 worth of goods, have returned the goods, with a letter explaining that they had read in the papers that she had been robbed several times before, and that they felt sorry for her.

Page 3.

A general strike on the Brooklyn street railroads is among the possibilities of the near future.

The Blodgett Memorial Summer Home for Poor Children has been opened at Pleasantville, N. Y.

The People's Brewing and Refrigerating Company has been incorporated. Its object is to sell beer at much cheaper rates than exist at present.

A meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad will be held tomorrow for the purpose of considering the lease of the Boston and Albany system.

Notwithstanding "burglar-proof" contrivances a burglar entered the residence of Nathaniel Zabriskie, in Hackensack, N. J., and, while Mr. Zabriskie slept, took $170 in cash from under his pillow, and silverware and other articles from other rooms.

The Rev. John W. Brown, M. D., a well-educated colored man, has been arrested in Brooklyn charged with grand larceny. When questioned as to the reason for his acts, he said that he needed money, and that he found that people were more easily gulled than was generally imagined.

A young man, who gave his name as Frank Smith and said he came from Chicago, was arrested after a chase on the charge of stealing a watch from Philip Scheu while on a street car. Later Scheu found the watch in his outer coat pocket, where he says it dropped after being wrenched off its chain.

Page 4.

Robert P. Porter sailed on the American Line steamer St. Paul yesterday for Europe.

Albert S. Moore, who was accused of forgery in 1895, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the race between Columbia and Defender, to be sailed off Sandy Hook on July 6.

In a race from Newport to New London yesterday, the Columbia, giving the Defender a two-minute handicap, beat her eight minutes in thirty-eight miles. The race was sailed to the windward, with a strong breeze and heavy sea.

Page 5.

The will of John G. Moore has been filed for probate. The value of the estate is unknown.

The degree of M. E. was conferred by Yale University yesterday upon Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday handed down a decision refusing to admit the will of Serena D. Turrell to probate.

The report that a baby had been kidnapped caused a mild panic in Ridge Street yesterday and gave the police a warm chase.

The members of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan to become their pastor.

Dr. Oscar Loew of the United States Agricultural Department believes he has discovered a new cure for germ diseases that will supersede the serum treatment.

The police are looking up the record of Jacob Hat, the second class passenger of the St. Paul, charged with smuggling. They hint at important developments.

A meeting of the Presidents of the trunk lines east of the Mississippi River with the representatives of their principal western connections was held yesterday. The east-bound freight rate situation was discussed.

The State Civil Service Commission and the Municipal Civil Service Commission have finally agreed on the rules to govern employes of this city. The new rules will be sent to the Mayor for his approval in a day or two.

B. W. Goldberg, formerly Consul at Jerusalem under the Harrison Administration, has patented a device which, he says, will prevent collisions at sea. The device comprises a system of cable wrapped around each ship.

Plans are under consideration for the construction of an extensive terminal freight depot on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, for the joint accommodation of the freight business of the Long Island Railway and the business of Palmer's Docks.

Attorney General Gray of New Jersey has advised the refusal of the articles of incorporation of the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company, on the ground that one of the provisos is in conflict with the New Jersey statute. It is said the articles will be amended.

The appraisement of the jewels and wearing apparel of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, seized by customs officials on Saturday last, was concluded yesterday. As a result all the wearing apparel of Mrs. Dodge has been returned to her, as well as the jewels, with the exception of four articles, whose estimated value is between $40,000 and $50,000.

Page 7.

In order to please his dying sister, Peter Brickman and his bride married before the date set for their wedding.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn baseball team lost a game in Pittsburg yesterday by a score of 9 to 1.

Filon d'Or, purchased by R. T. Wilson, Jr., just before the race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, won the Tidal Stakes.

Page 9.

Bankers of Northern New Jersey will ask to be made exempt from the collection fee imposed on out-of-town checks.

Page 14.

A man was killed in a brewery yesterday by the explosion of a beer-cooling vat.

The New York State Commerce Commission listened yesterday to testimony in regard to the decline of the export trade at this port.

An official announcement of the continuation of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. as the Morton Trust Company was issued yesterday.

Henry Morgan and R. Klein, comprising the firm of Lyon & Co., were held yesterday in $3,000 bail each for examination. Capt. McClusky charges that they are members of a gang of swindlers.

All the city officials are greatly gratified by the action of the majority of the Board of Aldermen in respect to the bond issues. The next step will probably be to mandamus the Council. Controller Coler says he will fight the matter to a finish.

A special dispatch from London to The Chicago Tribune says that the wreck of the Paris on the Manacles was due to an error of Capt. Watkins in making a false entry on the log and thereby later mistaking his location. Officials here will not talk on the subject.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Cohen vs. Farley has decided that a land broker can collect his commission for negotiating a sale which afterward falls because the lot involved is not of the dimensions advertised by the owner. This decision reverses all former judgments.

A cow bison escaped from its paddock in Central Park yesterday and was not captured until after a long chase, in which hundreds took part, through several streets and in the Park. Several small-sized panics were caused by the appearance of the animal running wild.

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A DOLLAR SELLS FOR $1,000.

Racine Man's Profit on a Silver Piece Dated 1804.

RACINE, Wis., June 28.—A. Altman, clerk in a leading dry goods house here, a week ago received a silver dollar dated 1804 in payment for goods.

He has sold the coin for $1,000.

Altman sent the coin to Chicago, where experts pronounced it genuine, and it readily sold at the price named. The person who gave the dollar for the goods is not known.

CORPORATIONS IN TEXAS.

Failure to Pay Franchise Tax Forfeits Right to Do Business.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—Attorney General Smith to-day rendered an opinion that when a foreign corporation, which has been granted a permit to do business in this State, becomes delinquent in its franchise tax payment, and fails to make such payment, together with the prescribed penalty of $5 per month, within six months from the time the delinquency occurs, its right to do business in Texas cannot be revived by getting a new permit.

Under this ruling a large number of foreign corporations that have been negligent in paying their franchise tax to the State are not only outlawed temporarily, but are forever debarred from transacting business in Texas.

SEVERE WIND AND RAIN STORM.

Burst Over City Early This Morning and Did Considerable Damage.

Belated wayfarers and others whose business kept them out until 1 o'clock this morning saw a demonstration of the power of wind and water rarely equaled in this section. Just after 1 o'clock it began to rain. Great drops fell steadily for about five minutes. Then a regular hurricane burst over the city. Great clouds of dust and rain swept through the streets, destroying in a moment all the efforts of the Street Cleaning Department for the night.

The gutters were miniature rivers, and persons in cable and electric cars were drenched. Nothing but a well built wall was proof against the force of the storm. Umbrellas were useless, and fragments of these and broken awnings sailed about everywhere. For twenty minutes the storm raged, doing considerable damage to signs and awnings. No serious casualties were reported.

LAWYER BECOMES A BANKRUPT.

Bank Failure Forces Cincinnati Attorney to File a Petition.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Isma Troth, a well-known lawyer of Lynchburg, yesterday filed his petition in the United States Court to be declared a bankrupt. Mr. Troth was one of the organizers of the Lynchburg Bank, which was drawn into the wreck caused by the failure of the Hillsboro National Bank, of which Mr. Overman was cashier. Overman was also one of the managers of the Lynchburg Bank. In his schedule of assets and liabilities filed yesterday, Mr. Troth places his liabilities at $31,881.55.

In the assets there are specified cash in hands to the amount of $3,145; deposits to the amount of $2,015, and notes to the value of $2,771; in all $8,931. Of this sum, Mr. Troth claims as exempt only $550.

Mr. Troth's petition is among the very few that have been filed, in which the assets are worth mentioning. His debts arose altogether out of the failure of the bank. He has already given up all his extensive farm property in payment of claims against him growing out of the bank failure.

FISH STORY FROM LONG ISLAND.

Tons of Mossbunkers and Weakfish Washed Ashore by a Storm.

LONG BEACH, June 28.—This is a fish story in which imagination and exaggeration play no part. This nine-mile strip of ocean front hinges on the ocean home of the mossbunkers, and it is not unusual to see half a dozen steam fishing boats dragging their nets off this place while their crews manoeuvre in small boats. Tons of mossbunkers are gathered in for bait in a day. There is nothing like them for catching weakfish, as the mossbunker is the weakfish's particular food.

During the storm of last week the ocean rolled high, and the breakers formed a good mile from shore on more than a dozen lines. When the mossbunker gets into the breakers he loses his head, and whole schools of them were washed on the beach this side of the first line of breakers, where they remained until drawn out by the receding water. For a time they might have been gathered in by shovelfuls. The weakfish, in pursuit of their prey, followed the mossbunkers to the beach, so that one could have caught them in his hand if his grip were strong enough, or speared them with a common stick. It was after the bathing hour, and Prof. Archangel Lancin, the bathing master, it is declared, caught three of them in his hands.

Transport Valencia Starts for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The United States transport steamer Valencia sailed tonight for Manila bearing the headquarters band, and Troops B and M, Fourth Cavalry, and Companies H and E of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Arizona Mine Is on Fire.

JEROME, Ariz., June 28.—The United Verde mine, the property of W. A. Clark, is on fire. Great excitement prevails.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!" Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cortlandt.—Adv.

TO REINFORCE GEN. OTIS

The Government Decides to Call for About 10,000 Volunteers.

ACTION AFTER RAINY SEASON

Will Keep a Fighting Force of at Least 30,000 in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Although it is admitted at the War Department that forces to strengthen Gen. Otis are to be provided, and that when they are raised Otis will have fully 30,000 effectives all the time, the details for the raising and equipment of the men are not discussed by War Department officials.

It remains true that the general scheme for enlisting nine or ten regiments was correctly outlined some days ago, and that unless a change of plan is made these will be officered without giving the militia in different States a chance to provide officers for the new regiments.

The War Department does not discover any objection to the plan of enlisting men as volunteers just as regular recruits would be enlisted, but only until July 1, 1901.

There is a very strong determination not to take State organizations as such, even if they can be obtained quickly and well-equipped. This is plainly to avoid the disputes that arose last year over the raising of volunteers, and to keep all men enlisted within the reach and control of the War Department from the time they enter the service. Gen. Corbin said to-day, when asked about the provision to be made in excess of 35,000 men for Gen. Otis, that he had been looking back to the records of the civil war to see what the sick rate was when there was an army of about a million men in the field. He said that it was then about 23 per cent.

Otis reported 12 per cent. of his men sick, and it had for a long time been only 7 per cent. Gen. Corbin said that with all the improved methods of sanitation and of medical treatment of disease made since 1865 it was reasonable to look for a lower sick rate in an army.

At all events, the idea of the War Department is to provide enough men in the Philippines as soon as the rainy season will permit a renewal of activities to assure Otis the use of 30,000 men at all times. There is great anxiety among politicians and also among young men who are not politicians but who have political backing to take service with the new troops.

It was reported this evening that at West Point the cadets of the Class of 1900 were much excited by a report that they were to be graduated at once and assigned to service in the volunteers just about to be organized on a regular basis. This seemed to those War Department officers who heard it as a pretty good suggestion, although it would scarcely seem that the emergency is great enough to justify shortening the course of the cadets. When Secretary Alger was asked whether the report was true, he promptly answered that it had never been thought of.

Arrangements are to be made at once for increasing the transportation necessary to get these additional troops to the Philippines.

The decision to reinforce Gen. Otis by the end of the rainy season is interpreted to mean that aggressive campaigning will cease until the bad weather ends. Until that time operations probably will be confined to occasional excursions to places in close vicinity to the American lines where the insurgents may have congregated in force. By remaining quiescent under good shelter during the rainy season it is hoped the health of our troops will be conserved and the danger from climatic fevers reduced to a minimum.

Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department that he has the skeleton organizations of two or three regiments which it is proposed to raise in the Philippines. At the War Department this is said to mean that Gen. Otis has the officers selected and that the regiments are ready to be filled with enlisted men. How many of these can be secured from the volunteer regiments now in the Philippines is not known. It is stated at the War Department that the recruits now being secured at the rate of 1,000 a week cannot be used for the volunteer army provided for in the act of March 2 authorizing 35,000 men, although it will be an easy matter to transfer the men, with their own consent, to the volunteer service.

FIVE SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Members of Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Go Down on an Overloaded Raft Near Manila.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 28.—Details of the drowning of five men of Company G, Twelfth Infantry, United States Army, in the Pasig River June 3, were brought from the Orient by the steamer Empress of China. A number of soldiers under the direction of an officer were crossing the river on a small raft made of bamboos lashed over small boats. The men were crossing in regular squads, but at the time of the accident the raft was overloaded, and rapidly filled until it sank about ten feet from the bank. The water was full of struggling men fighting against the swift current and heavy equipment, and before they could be rescued, five had gone down for the last time. Four bodies have been recovered as follows:

Corp. E. Hermann, Jasper L. Whims, Nels Anderson, and Joseph Nuleville. They were buried in the new National Cemetery adjoining the old Spanish cemetery. Since Feb. 5, twenty-five soldiers in all have been buried there. Within each coffin is placed a corked bottle containing details and cause of death.

THE SPANIARDS AT MANILA.

Prisoners Will Be Paid, but Their Families Are Suffering.

MANILA, June 28.—Gen. Jaramillos, who is settling Spain's military affairs here, has received a cable message from the Minister of War at Madrid, Gen. Polavieja, announcing that the pay of all soldiers who are in the hands of the insurgents will be continued during their captivity. The families of many of these officers and soldiers are in Manila, without means of support here or on their return to Spain. The new Spanish Consul here, Señor Luis Marinas, says his foremost business is to secure the release of the prisoners.

The Spaniards are fast leaving Manila. The steamer Isla de Luzon sails for Spain soon, taking several hundred persons, civil and military officials, and their families. The Spanish commercial men are selling out, and some of the largest interests here will soon pass into the hands of English capitalists.

Cavalry Landed at Muntiulupa.

MANILA, June 28.—Capt. Gale's squadron of the Fourth Cavalry embarked for Morong Monday. The gunboat Napidan, which accompanied the troops, visited the town of Muntiulupa, on the west shore of the lake, and found a small body of rebels entrenched there. The entrenchments were shelled by the Napidan, and when the rebels began to retreat the cavalry was landed. The Filipinos, in firing a final volley, killed a cavalry private.

Massachusetts Veterans to Volunteer.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 28.—Major R. A. Whipple, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to-day announced his intention of raising a company of 125 men from among the veterans of the Second, Sixth, and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments for service in the Philippines. Major Whipple had a consultation with President McKinley during the latter's recent visit here, and it is understood that in the course of the conversation the President gave his sanction to Major Whipple's plan.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity.—Adv.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Conferences for a Compromise with the Orange Free State Believed to Have Been Successful.

PRETORIA, June 28.—The conferences between President Krüger and Fischer, a member of the Executive Council of the Orange Free State, who was the bearer of compromise suggestions from the Free State, in the matter of the disputes between the Transvaal and Great Britain, have been concluded. The general impression is that Fischer's mission has been successful. He afterward conferred with Conyngham Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent here.

LONDON, June 29.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard says: "President Krüger, it is understood here, persists in his demand for arbitration as an essential condition in any settlement. In the meantime the Transvaal continues buying provisions and war material, and it has arranged with the Netherlands Railway Company to have absolute control of the railway lines in the Orange Free State in the event of war."

MEETINGS AT CAPE TOWN.

Loyalists Gather and Uphold Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor.

CAPE TOWN, June 28.—A meeting of 4,000 loyalists, under the Presidency of the Mayor of Cape Town, was held here this evening and adopted, with the greatest enthusiasm, resolutions supporting Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, in his recent negotiations with President Krüger, and thanking the Canadians and Australians for their offers of assistance. An immense overflow meeting was also held.

The former, at which the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, ex-Premier of the colony, and numerous other political leaders were present, was addressed by several Johannesburgers.

Sir Gordon Sprigg also addressed the meeting, declaring that unless Sir Alfred Milner was absolutely supported, there was danger that the Cape Colony would secede from the empire. He declared himself convinced that Great Britain was solidly behind the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, whose recent speech before the Unionists of Birmingham, England, dealing with the Transvaal problem, he warmly commended.

Americans Going to the Transvaal.

LONDON, June 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it has discovered in London two members of the Clan-Na-Gael, from the United States, who are en route to the Transvaal and trying to secure money and men in support of the Boers.

KELLY'S CHASE FOR REVENGE.

His Wife Insulted, He Ran Many Blocks After Her Assailant and Soundly Thrashed Him.

On Tuesday evening last Mrs. Delia Kelly, the wife of Thomas Arthur Kelly of 100 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, went out on an errand. She had hardly gone a block from her house when a couple of corner loafers accosted her. She tried to pass them, when one of the ruffians threw his arms about her neck, and tried to kiss her. She screamed and slapped his face. With an oath, the ruffian struck her in the mouth, knocking out two of her teeth, and throwing her into the gutter.

Mrs. Kelly, who is a good-looking young woman, went home and told her husband, who was resting on the lounge after his day's work. Mr. Kelly asked her for a description of the men. He then wrenched a steel rod from the baby carriage, and, with this novel weapon, started out in quest of the men. It was then about 7 o'clock. From that hour until after 1 o'clock in the morning Mr. Kelly had a very busy time.

Rightly conjecturing that the nearest saloon was a good place to look for his prey, he lost not time in going there. Pretending to sip a glass of beer, he listened to the conversation of the loungers until he heard one man, who answered Mrs. Kelly's description, make a remark about "de good-lookin' dame y' punched."

Mr. Kelly took a firm grip on his steel rod and approached the two men.

"Would you mind stepping outside for a moment, if you have no other engagement?" he inquired, with the suavity of a Chesterfield.

"What fur?" asked one of the hoodlums, with a scowl.

"I want to make your face look like a Philippine war map and break you in two," explained Mr. Kelly. "'Twas my wife you hit."

The two men separated and ran for life. Kelly succeeded in landing on the head of the man who had been indicated as the assailant, and cut his scalp open, but the man recovered himself and broke away. Kelly followed him, with the fragment of the baby carriage waving above his head. He was gaining on his man when the fellow darted into a store and dashed out through a rear window before the proprietor could do more than gasp. Kelly followed like a streak.

"What the—" began the astonished storekeeper; but Kelly did not wait to hear the rest. Out through the window he shot, and saw his enemy disappearing around a corner. How many blocks they traversed neither can tell. They touched only the high places on the way. Neither made any remarks. At one time Kelly caught up with his victim in a back yard, and the man turned on him with an axe. Kelly hit him on the fingers with his rod, and the man dropped the axe and scaled the fence. Kelly got hold of the fringe of his trouser-leg, but the man got away, leaving a few threads in his pursuer's grasp.

It was in a jewelry store on Myrtle Avenue that Kelly's efforts came near being crowned with victory. The pursued was darting through the store, when the plucky wife of the jeweler, thinking he was a burglar, caught him and held him in an iron grasp.

"For God's sake," cried the exhausted rascal, "let me go. I've been sandbagged. A man is trying to kill me!"

She let him go, and Kelly dashed through the store a few seconds later with blood in his eye and on his rod. A hat store was next visited by the pair, and soon after this the husband lost track of his man and reluctantly went home. He found his wife excited and nervous.

"Oh, Tom," she cried, "I'm so glad you're back safe. Did you kill him?"

"No, I didn't kill him," returned Kelly, apologetically, "but I contused him and concussed him quite a good deal."

He persuaded his wife to go to bed, and she finally got to sleep. Kelly could not do so to save his life. He sat up brooding over the insult to his wife, and the more he thought of it the angrier he got. At 1 o'clock in the morning he was still sitting at his front window, as wide awake as ever, and rapidly getting angrier. Suddenly he saw his man on the other side of the street, with a blood-stained bandage on his head. A flash of unholy joy lit Kelly's eyes. He felt good-natured again. He had obtained a stout club by this time, and discarding his former weapon, he stole down to the street and pounced on the man.

"We haven't finished that little matter of business we were speaking of," said Kelly sweetly, with the joy of battle in his eyes.

With an oath the man pulled out a knife and made a pass at him, slitting his jacket down several inches. There was a red-hot struggle on the instant, but it was of short duration for Policeman Marrin of the Adams Street Station was only a few rods away. He came running up, separated the combatants, and took the hoodlum to the station house. Kelly was not pleased.

"I wish you hadn't been around," he said to Marrin. "It was wrong for you to interfere in a little discussion like that."

The prisoner was John McDonald. He gave three different addresses. Mrs. Kelly identified him, and yesterday he was sent to jail for ten days for disorderly conduct. When he gets out he will be arraigned for the assault on Mrs. Kelly.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MAY SUCCEED GEN. ALGER

The President Summons Gen. Harrison G. Otis to Washington.

TO DISCUSS THE PHILIPPINES

But It Is Also Rumored in the Capital that Gen. Otis May Have the War Secretaryship Offered to Him.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, Cal., has been requested by the President to come to Washington to discuss with him the situation in the Philippines, where he served for many months with great credit to himself and his command, and he is expected to be here in a few days.

Of this there is no doubt whatever. It is admitted at the White House to be true.

In connection with this undisputed report there is another that Gen. Otis will come here principally to consider a proposition to succeed Gen. Russell A. Alger as Secretary of War. As to this report the White House is dumb.

While it is considered highly probable that a new Secretary of War may be needed immediately, it is the impression among those who have discussed the rumor from a War Department standpoint that the President is not likely to select as Secretary of War any officer who saw service last year. Some doubt is also expressed about the wisdom of choosing a soldier to be the Secretary.

Many men who have followed the conduct of the war have asserted that a Secretary with executive ability, even though he had next to no military knowledge, would be better than a soldier, particularly if he were a man of sufficient force of character to give direction to those who do understand soldiering, but who are not necessarily fitted thereby for executive business.

IS ALGER PINGREE'S TOOL?

Suggestion that the Michigan Governor Is Using the Secretary to Build Up His Own Political Fortunes.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Alger seems to be about the only man in Washington who believes he will continue indefinitely to be Secretary of War. He insists positively, buoyantly, and cheerfully that he is going right along with that business and that his relations with Pingree will not in any respect or degree impair his standing with the President. Members of the Cabinet are more careful about expressing their aversion for Alger than he was in referring to one of his associates, but there is no doubt, even among Republicans who have defended Alger from many of the attacks made upon him, that the time has come when he will have to be invited out of the Cabinet if he does not offer his resignation.

According to a story in The Star to-night, Alger has allowed himself to be played upon by Pingree with some sinister notion that he has an influence over the Administration that will prevent the President from undertaking to force him out of the Cabinet. The Star's sketch of the situation in Michigan reads as if it was prepared by some one who understands Pingree and his purposes, and the relations that have existed between the Pingree and McMillan factions for many years.

Alger is being played by the shrewd Michigan Governor, it is said, chiefly for the purpose of bringing about a disruption in the Cabinet for its local effect in Michigan rather than because of the influence the Secretary of War might exert through his own personality within the State. If he can be used to injure McMillan and the Administration in the eyes of the people of Michigan, the imputed purpose of Pingree will have been accomplished, and then when it comes to actually electing a Senator, advantage will be taken of the situation so formed, and there is a score of dark horses within the Pingree stables who entertain fond hopes that fortune may come their way. It is a fact that Alger is not regarded as the only possibility among the Pingree men.

Michigan Republicans, realizing that Alger is a candidate who may be displaced at any time, are being made to feel that they may entertain great expectations if they enter the ranks of the men who oppose McMillan, and that no one can tell who will be covered with the Senatorial mantle.

Pingree is against the Administration and McMillan, and if he can persuade Alger that his political future is with him rather than with the Administration, and can induce him later on to say some unpleasant things about the Administration, he will have strengthened himself with the people with whom he is working.

While the demand that Alger shall be displaced from his position as one of Mr. McKinley's advisers is coming from many parts of the country, the effect of such action on the situation in Michigan is said to be questionable. Michigan politicians say that while from a National point of view the party might be benefited by the repudiation of Alger, yet from their point of view the case would be different. Alger out of the Cabinet, they say, could be made to talk by Pingree in a way that he would not talk if still holding an important office under the Administration. The very fact that he would be displaced in the Cabinet would be worked by Gov. Pingree to his advantage, and some of the Michigan friends of Mr. McKinley hesitate about giving Pingree such an opportunity.

Both Burrows and McMillan indorsed Alger for the Cabinet with the understanding that he would help them down Pingree. With this understanding, it is said, Burrows made several trips to Canton to see Mr. McKinley. The talk then was that in due time McMillan would retire from the Senate and Alger would become the leader of his faction of the party to continue the fight against Pingree. When Gov. Pingree came up for re-election Alger was expected to help "down" him, but, it is said, he had become impressed with the power of Pingree that he decided to reconsider his determination.

The failure of the plan to defeat Pingree impressed Alger with his power, and since that time he has been regarded as closely tied to him. When the time came for him to assist Burrows in his re-election he failed to do so. It is said he sent a check without a letter to accompany it, all the while being friendly with Pingree. The Pingree men had control of the State organization, and then the McMillan men began to fight to get control of it, and from that time Alger was left out of the McMillan conferences, and even this forced him closer to the side of Pingree.

Even if McMillan had not been a candidate, it is said the faction of which he is the leader would have taken another candidate than Alger for the Senate. It was decided that McMillan was the strongest man and was the one to rehabilitate the old organization, the fight all the while being primarily against Pingree and his faction.

It is said that Pingree offered to support McMillan for the Senate if the latter would give him the delegation at the next National Republican Convention, when Pingree could make capital for himself to strengthen his hopes for the Presidential nomination in 1904. This offer, it is declared, was rejected promptly, and McMillan continued his fight against the Pingree men. The declaration of Pingree in favor of Alger for the Senatorship is said to be the direct result of McMillan's action in "turning down" this peace proposal.

It is not believed that Pingree really cares for Alger and his political future, but that he is using him to intensify his fight against McMillan. If he could disrupt the Cabinet his general object might be forwarded, and the election or non-election of Alger to the Senate would be a minor matter to him.

NEW CALENDAR FOR RUSSIA.

Government Decides to Abandon the Julian-Greek Calendar.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Consul General Holloway, in a communication to the State Department, from St. Petersburg, says:

"The Russian Government has, after many years' discussion, determined to abandon the old style or Julian-Greek calendar, which is twelve days behind the now universal system of the Gregorian cycle, and which has been a source of annoyance to Russians doing business with other countries, who were compelled to use both dates, as well as to foreigners trading with Russia.

"The St. Petersburg Astronomical Society has taken the matter in hand, and with the co-operation of the Ministers, will appoint a commission to be composed of sixteen persons, nine of whom are to be members of the Astronomical Society, who will arrange all the details. It is expected that the new-style calendar will go into effect in 1901."

THE SHAMROCK AGROUND?

She Is Reported as Having a List of Fifteen Degrees — Arrived at Southampton Yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The yacht Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, arrived here in tow this morning, and is now lying off Hythe Pier.

At low tide late this evening the Shamrock was apparently aground, with a list to port of fifteen degrees.

The vessel was to be taken to Fay's Docks to-night in order to be completely fitted for her trials.

LONDON, June 29.—The Daily Chronicle this morning announces that the Prince of Wales has challenged Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the Shamrock, for a race between that yacht and the Britannia, and that a race will be arranged for the third week of July, in the Solent.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

Official List of Members and How the Trial Will Proceed.

RENNES, June 28.—The official list of the members of the Dreyfus court-martial, which is to assemble in the Army Service Building for the retrial of the prisoner is as follows: President—Col. Jouaust; Major Brongniart, Major De Breon, Major Profilet, Major Merle, Capt. Parfait, Capt. Beauvais. All the members of the court-martial are of the Artillery, and have passed through the Polytechnic School.

Mme. Dreyfus arrived here to-day. There was no demonstration upon the part of the inhabitants.

There is much discussion in Paris as to whether the court-martial will immediately try Dreyfus on the latter's arrival in Rennes, or whether there will be a preliminary examination which will cause the trial itself to be postponed until the first week in August. Maître Demange, the counsel for Dreyfus in 1894, who has also been accepted for the coming trial, has stated there will be a long preliminary examination before the trial proper. On the other hand, Commandant Carrière, the Commissaire du Gouvernement, or prosecutor for courts-martials, at Rennes, says that there will be no additional investigation. According to him, the military judges will take as basis of examination the two investigations already made and confine themselves to the one question indicated in the decree of revision. Nevertheless, it is believed that even if the instruction or investigation is not recommenced, the proceedings themselves will comprise a deep and searching examination of the 1894 inquiry and of that of the Criminal Chamber of the Cour de Cassation. All witnesses without exception will be called if their testimony appears necessary. M. Casimir-Périer, ex-President of the republic, will be questioned, while Gens. Mercier, de Boisdeffre, and Gonse will be called upon to declare in the presence of Dreyfus himself their reasons for believing in his guilt. Moreover, the prisoner will be confronted with Lieut. Colonel du Paty de Clam and Capt. Lebrun-Renault, to the latter of whom, it is said, Dreyfus confessed his treason.

French Deputies Fight a Duel.

PARIS, June 28.—A duel was fought this morning with swords between M. Berteaux, Socialist, and M. Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, as a result of the altercation which took place between them in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. After M. Millevoye had wounded M. Berteaux in the left cheek, the two Deputies shook hands.

To Celebrate Dreyfus's Acquittal.

RICHMOND, Va., June 28.—At a meeting of prominent Jewish citizens and residents of French birth held here to-night steps were taken to celebrate the vindication of Dreyfus, should the court acquit him.

WOULD-BE REFORMER FINED.

Told a Brooklyn Young Woman Bicyclist It Was Not Respectable to Ride a Man's Wheel.

By his ambition to set right what he considers the evil tendencies of the times a reformer named William J. Reardon was led into a police court yesterday, and departed with his reformatory zeal somewhat dampened and a hole in his pocketbook. Mr. Reardon is fifty years old, married, and lives at 814 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. He has daughters, and he has brought them up in the way they should go. It has always appealed to Mr. Reardon a sad thing that other people do not bring up their daughters in the same way, and sometimes he goes out in Prospect Park and looks at the young women who ride bicycles until he fairly chokes with indignation.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Reardon went to the Park and saw young women ride bicycles until his heart turned cold within him. Finally he could stand it no longer. He approached a young woman who was resting for a moment before resuming her ride, and said to her:

"You are not a respectable woman to ride a man's wheel. You should go home and get a wheel made for your sex."

The young woman, who was Miss S. V. Schenck of 77 Seventh Avenue, on the Park Slope, turned red and her eyes flashed, but she made no reply. She promptly mounted her wheel and rode not to her home, as the reformer advised, but in search of a policeman. She found Mounted Policeman John C. Campen, and told him what had taken place, and as a result the surprised and indignant reformer, protesting violently, was led away to the Grant Street Police Station.

Yesterday he was arraigned in the Grant Street Court, and Miss Schenck, with more courage than women complainants usually have, was on hand to press her complaint. She is said to be a member of the Riding and Driving Club. She told her story, and Magistrate Worth said to the reformer:

"Would you like to have any man say to one of your daughters what you said to this lady?"

"If my daughters rode bicycles," replied Reardon, "I would not allow them to ride that kind. I contend that I was justified in what I said. In my opinion the riding of men's wheels by women is one of the most dangerous signs of the times, and I believe that all right-thinking men should—"

"Five dollars' fine, and hereafter mind your own business," was the unfeeling interruption. The fine was paid, and Miss Schenck left the courtroom with the air of one who had done her duty.

MEDAL FOR POLITE CABMEN.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Evanston, the Athens of the West, the palladium of learning and the tenting ground of culture, will introduce a custom whereby the unruly of her jehus may be influenced by the prevailing aestheticism and fall into the ways of missionaries and delegates to a peace conference.

The most polite follower of Chesterfield among the cabmen will receive a medal worth $25.

Gentle persons, who had been shocked by the emphasis with which some of the drivers delivered advice to their equines, have noticed since the medal was offered that all cabmen speak in low, sweet, soothing tones to prospective customers, and that their words are as carefully chosen as in a girl graduate's oration.

Mayor Bates and Chief of Police Bartram are the judges.

A Portrait of Admiral Dewey.

In ten colors, size 14x21, ready for framing, free with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents.—Adv.

TO-DAY'S COLLEGE RACES

Harvard and Yale Ready for Their Annual Contest.

uary, would also speak but briefly. He said: "My men have worked hard. They have responded faithfully and earnestly to every suggestion, and they deserve to win in good shape. I do not believe in talking before a race. In fact, I do not believe in talking very much, anyway."

Richard A. Armstrong, another old Yale oarsman and coach, familiarly known among the Yale men as "Bronch" Armstrong, returned to-day from Poughkeepsie, where he officiated last evening as the referee in the quadrangular race between the University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Cornell, and Columbia. When asked for his opinion on the race to-morrow, he said: "The Yale boat is going well. It is impossible for me to compare the two crews accurately, as I have not seen Harvard row for several days. Yale is rowing more smoothly than Wisconsin, but it would be hard to say whether one or the other is the faster unless they were to come together. Yale is pulling fully as well as Pennsylvania, so far as form goes; but the same uncertainty prevails in comparing the crews."

The early evening was spent in receiving visitors, prominent among whom were Dr. "Josh" Hartwell, a former Yale oar and football player, and Lieut. Hills of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The Yale contingent retired at a comparatively early hour, and long before midnight Broadview was wrapped in darkness.

HARVARD'S LAST PREPARATIONS.

At Redtop, Harvard's quarters, there was little of the boating activity of the ten days previous. The visitors, however, kept matters lively, for a score or more of graduate oarsmen came up the river, bent on a look at the crew and the quarters on the bluff that many remembered so well. Those who came early saw the crew on the river for an hour in the morning, although no hard rowing was done. Coach Storrow sent the eight off on half a dozen pistol starts. In each case the crew rowed out for a quarter of a mile, but they did not exert themselves.

Just before sundown the 'Varsity went out again, much to the delight of a still greater throng of Cambridge men at the quarters. The work was light, as it would naturally be on the eve of the great race. The freshmen went out at the same time with the 'Varsity, and both crews were lined up and practiced several starts. Mr. Storrow, who acted as referee, propounded the usual formula to each crew, and then started them with a pistol. The crews rowed each time about an eighth of a mile, back and forth in front of the boat house, where the crowd of Harvard enthusiasts, too large to be accommodated aboard the launch, could watch them. The freshmen gained a slight lead on the first start, but in the three succeeding trials the 'Varsity jumped away and gained steadily. The work all through the boat was smooth, the outboard work being especially uniform. The crews were out about half an hour, and then they returned to the float. The 'Varsity four were then taken out, and had some final coaching and practiced a few starts.

None of the men seemed nervous over the outcome, which showed them to be well trained and not too much on edge. Their faithful college friends sat round and chatted of the morrow's races, and it was the opinion of all that the '99 crew had been well trained. Said one prominent Harvard oarsman:

"The crew has steadily improved since it came to New London. And while it is not an unusual one, it is still much above the average. As a crew it is not as good as Yale, but it has a perfection of watermanship and smoothness never before seen in a Harvard shell. The boat is steady and the men row confidently. It is well known that the Yale crew does not go as fast as appears, while the Harvard shell goes through the water much faster than appears.

"Yale can only row so fast, while Harvard has the power to increase her speed. It appears to me therefore that if Harvard is within striking distance of Yale at the three-mile flag the Crimson crew will win through its spurting ability.

"As for the freshmen, I think they have a chance, although not nearly as good as the four, who should win."

Among the prominent graduates at the Harvard quarters to-day were Dr. William A. Brooks, Dr. Conant, Neal Rantout, John T. Burnett, and Stroke Bullard of the '96 crew, while undergraduates flocked to the quarters nearly all day. The 'Varsity crew will have a paddle in the morning, but the other crews will not pull an oar until they start in the race

THE HARVARD AND YALE CREWS

NEW LONDON, June 28.—Following are the statistics of the Yale and Harvard crews in to-morrow's races:

YALE.

THE 'VARSITY CREW.

The Yale 'Varsity eight of this year is made up of well-tried material, only two of the men, Neidecken, No. 7, and Brown, No. 5, being without previous 'Varsity experience. Both however, rowed with freshman crews, Brown having been Captain of last year's freshman eight.

Of the other six men in the 'Varsity boat only two, Williams, stroke, and Greenleaf, bow, have rowed but one year previously with the big crew. The remaining four have not only been among the 'Varsity men before, but have also rowed in their class on the freshman crew.

The statistics of the crew are as follows:

W. B. WILLIAMS, stroke oar, is a member of the class of 1900. He came to Yale from De Lancey School. His home is at Haverford, Penn. He weighs 160 pounds, is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and twenty years of age. He was stroke of last year's 'Varsity crew, and he also stroked the freshman crew.

J. H. NEIDECKEN is also in the class of 1900. He is No. 7 in the 'Varsity boat. He rowed No. 5 last year and No. 7 on the freshman crew. He is twenty-one years old, 6 feet and ½ inch in height, and weighs 170 pounds. He prepared at St. Paul's School. He comes from Milwaukee.

Capt. FRED W. ALLEN, No. 8, rowed in the same position in the '97 and '98 'Varsity boats. He weighs 180 pounds, is twenty-one years of age, and 6 feet tall. He comes from Walpole, Mass., and was prepared at Andover Academy. He will be graduated next year.

W. GORDON BROWN, who was Captain of last year's freshman crew, rows No. 5. He is the heaviest man in the boat, weighing 190 pounds. He also is the tallest man, his height being 6 feet 3 inches. He is nineteen years of age. Brown's home is at Flushing, L. I. He prepared at Groton School. He is in the class of 1901.

R. P. FLINT, '99, S., of Los Angeles, Cal., rows No. 4, which position he also rowed on last year's 'Varsity crew and in the 1900 class crew. He prepared at Lawrenceville. His weight is 170 pounds, age twenty-two, and height 6 feet.

W. E. S. GRISWOLD was No. 7 of the '97 'Varsity crew, and he also rowed on the '99 freshman crew. He is No. 3 of this year's eight. He weighs 175 pounds, is 6 feet 1½ inches in height, and 22 years of age. His home is at Erie, Penn. He prepared at Black Hall School, and is a member of the class of '99.

H. J. WICKES, No. 2, has had two years' experience at that position, having rowed there on last year's big crew, and also in the 1900 freshman crew. He fitted at Andover, and comes from New York City. He is a member of the class of 1900, is 20 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs 168 pounds.

J. C. GREENLEAF, '99's bow oar, was No. 7 on last year's 'Varsity crew. He is 6 feet in height, 20 years of age, and weighs 170 pounds. He came from Lawrence, N. Y., and fitted at Westminster School.

JAMES McLEAN WALTON, the coxswain, is a member of the class of '99, and comes from Monmouth Beach, N. J. He prepared for college at the Callicoon School, New York. He coxswained the 1900 freshmen in last year's 'Varsity boat. He is 22 years of age, weighs 115 pounds, and is 5 feet 9 inches in height.

'VARSITY SUBSTITUTES.

The substitutes, two of whom are also in the four-oared crew, comprise two previous 'Varsity crew men, Brock (No. 2) and Greenway; Cross, who was a substitute on last year's big crew, and Mitchell of last year's freshman crew.

J. P. BROCK, '99, comes from Lebanon, Penn. He rowed No. 3 on last year's 'Varsity crew, and was Captain of his freshman eight. He prepared at St. Paul's School. He is twenty years of age, weighs 175 pounds, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height.

P. L. MITCHELL rowed No. 7 on last year's freshman crew. He comes from Cincinnati, and prepared at a university school. He is a member of the class of 1901, is nineteen years of age, weighs 165 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 11 inches.

J. C. GREENWAY rowed No. 4 on the '97 'Varsity crew, and was a substitute last year. He is a member of the class of 1900, and his home is at Hot Springs, Ark. He prepared at Andover. He is twenty-two years of age, weighs 158 pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

J. W. CROSS was No. 5 in his freshman crew, and a substitute for last year's 'Varsity eight. He prepared at Groton School, and will be graduated next year. He comes from New York, and is twenty-one years old. Weight, 184 pounds; height, 6 feet.

THE 'VARSITY FOUR.

Following are the statistics of the Yale 'Varsity four:

ALEXANDER CAMERON, stroke; age, twenty years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 157 pounds.

P. L. MITCHELL, No. 3; age, twenty years; height, 5 feet 11¼ inches; weight, 170 pounds.

J. C. BROCK, No. 2; age, nineteen years; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 178 pounds.

R. M. PATTERSON, bow; age, twenty-one years; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 158 pounds.

E. F. CHITTENDEN, coxswain; age, twenty years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 112 pounds.

THE FRESHMAN CREW.

The Yale freshman crew has only two members who had rowing experience before reaching college—Hooker, No. 6, and Kunzig, No. 4. The others, however, were carefully selected from a large number of candidates, and after a competition which satisfied the coaches that they had the best possible material.

P. S. WAMOTH, 1901, of New Orleans, who has been finally settled on as stroke after a long, hard fight with his classmate, Benner, prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He is 20 years old, weighs 160 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

A. S. BLAGDEN, 1901, S., No. 7, lives in Washington, and prepared at the Friends' School in that city. He is 20 years old, weighs 172 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 11 inches.

H. S. HOOKER, 1902, No. 6 and Captain, hails from Washington. He rowed at his preparatory school. His age is 19 years, weight 170 pounds, and height 6 feet 2 inches.

A. H. SHARPE, 1902, M. S., No. 5, lives in New Haven, where he prepared for college at the Hillhouse Public High School. Sharpe is 21 years old, weighs 172 pounds, and is 6 feet and ½ inch in height. Last Fall he was a substitute and on the university football team.

P. H. KUNYIG, 1902, L. S., No. 4, prepared for college at the Central High School, Philadelphia, where he lives. Kunyig rowed on his school crew, and is 19 years old, 175 pounds in weight, and 6 feet and ½ inch in height.

G. S. LINCOLN, 1902, was finally decided upon as No. 3 after a close race with J. P. Swan, which lasted well into the period of training at New London. Lincoln is another Washington boy, and prepared for Yale at the Friends' School in that city. He is 19 years old, weighs 159 pounds, and is 5 feet 10½ inches tall.

O. S. ACKLEY, 1902, No. 2, lives in Brooklyn, where he received his preparation for Yale at the Brooklyn High School. Ackley measures 5 feet 11 inches in height, is 19 years old, and weighs 162 pounds.

L. H. HOLT, 1902, bow, prepared for college at the Public High School in Hartford, his home. Holt is 18 years old, weighs 158 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

M. K. ARMSTRONG, 1901, S., coxswain, is a brother of "Bronk" Armstrong, who captained Yale's winning crew in 1895. Armstrong comes from Hampton, Va., and prepared for Yale at Lawrenceville. He is 19 years old, weighs 106 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches tall.

FRESHMAN SUBSTITUTES.

B. H. BENNER, 1901, S., substitute stroke, lives in Wellesley, Mass., where he received his preparation for college at the Wellesley Boys' School. He is 20 years old, weighs 148 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height. Benner enjoys the distinction of holding the class strength record.

J. P. SWAN, 1902, lives in Utica, and comes to Yale from Groton School. He is 20 years old, weighs 165 pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

T. N. Trexell, 1902, comes from Wilkesbarre, Penn., and prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He is 18 years old, weighs 143 pounds, and is 5 feet 6¼ inches tall.

L. H. LAWS, 1902, comes to Yale from Cincinnati and prepared at the University School, Cleveland. He is 19 years old, weighs 158 pounds, and is 6 feet in height.

J. H. WADE, 1901, S., lives in Cincinnati, and prepared for Yale at the University School at Cleveland. He is 19 years old, weighs 164 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches in height.

HARVARD.

THE 'VARSITY EIGHT.

The Harvard 'Varsity crew of this year is made up of men who have had much rowing experience, although only two of them, Capt. Higginson and Harding, the bow oar, have been members of previous university eights. Higginson was No. 4 and Harding was No. 5 in last year's big crew. Sheafe, No. 7; Bancroft, No. 6; Wood, No. 3, and Evans, No. 2, all have had training on Weld crews, the source of nearly all Harvard rowing material. Lawrence and Tilton, No. 5 and No. 4, respectively, have had good training with their class crews. A summary of the 'Varsity crew follows:

FRANCIS LEE HIGGINSON, Jr., 1900, of Boston, stroke and Captain, prepared for college at Groton, where he captained one of the school crews. This was Higginson's freshman crew, rowing No. 6, and stroked the winning class crew in his sophomore year. He rowed No. 4 in the 'Varsity last year and No. 7 in the winning junior class crew this Spring. Age twenty-one, height 6.1 feet, and weighs 161 pounds.

CHARLES MINOT SHEAFE, 1901, Law, No. 7, of Seattle, Washington, prepared in Seattle, where he rowed on an athletic club crew. He rowed on the Weld crews last year and stroked the winning Law School Weld this Spring. Age twenty-four, height six feet 1 inch, and weighs 169 pounds.

HUGH BANCROFT, 1901, Law, No. 6, of Cambridge, prepared at Cambridge Latin School. He rowed 5 on the '98 class crew in his senior year and 6 on the first Weld this Spring. Age nineteen, height 6 feet 2½ inches, and weighs 178 pounds.

JAMES LAWRENCE, Jr., 1901, No. 5, comes from Croton, where he fitted for college. He has rowed on his class crew for two years, being Captain his sophomore year. Age twenty-one, height 6.2 feet, and weighs 173 pounds.

NEWELL WHITING TILTON, 1900, No. 4, of Cambridge, prepared at the Cambridge Latin School. He rowed No. 4 on his freshman crew and No. 6 on his class crew this Spring. Age twenty, height 6.2¼ inches, and weighs 177 pounds.

CLEMENT BIDDLE WOOD, 1901, Law, No. 3, prepared at the De Lancey School, Philadelphia. In his last two years at college he rowed on the Weld junior crew, and this Spring he rowed No. 6 on the victorious Law School eight. Age twenty, height 5.10 feet, and weighs 174 pounds.

DWIGHT BURKEE EVANS, 1901, No. 2, comes from St. Louis, where he fitted at Smith Academy. He has rowed two years on the Weld junior crew, which he stroked this year at the Harlem regatta. Age twenty, height 5 feet 11¾ inches, and weighs 159 pounds.

CHARLES LEWIS HARDING, 1900, bow, of Boston, prepared at Hopkinson's School. He stroked his Weld class crew and the Weld junior crew in his sophomore year, and rowed at No. 5 on last year's 'Varsity boat. Age, 20; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 164 pounds.

HERBERT ADDINGTON WADLEIGH, 1900, coxswain, of Boston, was fitted for college at Hildreth's Classical School and the Boston Latin School. He was coxswain of his class crew this Spring. Age, 22; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; weight, 102 pounds.

'VARSITY SUBSTITUTES.

ROBERT FULTON BLAKE, '99, comes from Boston. He prepared at the Boston Latin and English High and Latin Schools. He rowed on his class crew in his sophomore year, and on the Weld senior crew. Last Spring he was at No. 2 in the 'Varsity eight, when illness compelled him to leave the boat. This Spring he rowed bow in his class crew. Age, 21; height, 6 feet; weight, 160 pounds.

JOHN DEVEREUX KERNAN, 1900, fitted for Harvard at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was substitute on his freshman crew, and rowed No. 4 in his sophomore crew and No. 2 in the 'Varsity crew of 1898. Age, 21; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 170 pounds.

JOHN FORBES PERKINS, '99, comes from Milton, and fitted at the Milton Academy. He has rowed on all four of his class crews. He rowed No. 6 on the '97 'Varsity, and was substitute on the 'Varsity last year. Age, 21; height, 6 feet; weight, 174 pounds.

LAWRENCE ENDICOTT, 1901, of Boston, prepared at Nobles School, and rowed on the B. A. A. junior crew. He has rowed on his class crew for two years. Age, 20; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 153 pounds.

THE FRESHMAN CREW.

Of this year's Harvard Freshman crew, four men never have rowed before. The other four have had some experience.

MORRIS RUGGLES BROWNELL, stroke, is one of those without previous rowing practice. He is in the last half of his eighteenth year, weight 145½ pounds, and is 5 feet 9 inches in height. He fitted for college at the Medford High School.

ROSCOE HARRIS GOODELL, No. 7, has also not rowed before. He fitted at Worcester Academy, is nine months over eighteen years old, weighs 164 pounds, and is 6 feet tall.

WALTER CHURNUCK, No. 6, was stroke of the Boston Latin School crew last Spring. His age is eighteen years, weighs 170 pounds, height 5 feet 11 inches. He came to college from the Latin School.

WILLIAM EDWARDS LADD, No. 5, is among the tall men in the boat squad, his height being 6 feet 1 inch. He prepared at Hopkinson's School, and never rowed before coming to Harvard. He is eighteen years and ten months old, and weighs 178 pounds.

HAROLD BULLARD, No. 4, rowed No. 3 on the crew of Noble's School, where he fitted, last year. His age is nineteen years eleven months, weight 161 pounds, height 6 feet ½ inch.

GEORGE BACHE EMORY, No. 3, is the other man without previous rowing experience. He is within a few months of twenty years old, and lacks 2 inches of 6 feet in height. He weighs 165 pounds. He prepared at Hopkinson's School.

GUY BANCROFT, No. 2, is the captain of the crew. He is the son of Gen. William A. Bancroft, of Harvard rowing fame, and was a member of the Cambridge High and Latin four last year, in which he rowed No. 2. His age is eighteen years and five months, weight 150 pounds, height 5 feet 10¼ inches.

JAMES HOPKINS SMITH, Jr., bow, was a member of the Groton School crew for two years during his preparatory course there. He is eighteen years and three months of age, weighs 154 pounds, height 5 feet 10 inches.

WALTER MEREDITH BOOTHBAY, coxswain, prepared at Hopkinson's School. He weighs 104 pounds. His age is eighteen years eleven months.

FRESHMAN SUBSTITUTES.

ROBERT WITHAM ATKINSON, twenty-two years of age, weight 162 pounds; height, 5 feet 11 inches. He previously rowed with the Heleani Boat Club, Honolulu.

DAVID COLON CAMPBELL is the strongest man in the squad. He is nearly twenty-six years old. He prepared at Worcester Academy. He is 164 pounds in weight, and 6 feet in height.

CLARENCE CONANT COLBY, rowed as No. 2 on the winning Roxbury Latin four last Spring. He is twenty years of age, weighs 163½ pounds, and is 5 feet 1 inches in height.

CASPAR WISTAR MORRIS came to Harvard from Delancey School, Philadelphia. He has not rowed before. He is eighteen years of age, 160 pounds in weight, 5 feet 10 inches in height.

THE 'VARSITY FOUR.

Following are the statistics of the Harvard 'Varsity four:

F. R. BLAKE, '99, stroke; age twenty-three, height, 6 feet 1 inch; weight, 160 pounds.

J. D. KERNAN, 1900, No. 3; age, twenty-one years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 170 pounds.

J. F. PERKINS, '99, No. 2; age, twenty-one years; height, 6 feet 1½ inches; weight, 175 pounds.

L. ENDICOTT, 1901, bow; age, twenty years; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 155 pounds.

The following will act as officials for the 'Varsity race: Referee—W. A. Meikleham, of Columbia; Yale Judge—Edson F. Gallaudet; Yale Judge at Finish—Richard Armstrong; Yale Timekeeper—Alfred Cowles; Harvard Judge—G. S. Mumford; Harvard Judge at Finish—H. L. Saltonstall; Harvard Timekeeper—J. Storrow.

Captain of the Cornell Crew.

ITHACA, June 28.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew to-day elected William Dalzell, Jr., '99, of Egremont, Mass., as Captain of the next year's eight.

ROOSEVELT IN MILWAUKEE

Crowds at a Flower Parade Greet Him as the Next President.

CHEERS BY OLD HARVARD MEN

Visits the Board of Trade and Makes a Speech Heartily Indorsing Mr. McKinley's Policy.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—"He won with our boys in blue, and will be our President, too." Thus ran one of the banner inscriptions displayed to-day in Milwaukee's flower parade, of which Gov. Theodore Roosevelt was the centre of attraction. But this apparently did not interest the Governor half as much as did another sentence displayed everywhere and on every lip:

"Our Teddy."

The Governor's part in the flower parade was to lead it in the undecorated carriage of Capt. Fred Pabst, accompanied by President Hackett, Gov. Schofield, and Lieut. Ferguson. He was driven to where the parade formed, and, preceded by a mounted escort and a band, started on a carriage journey through the ranks of 250,000 spectators drawn up on both sides of Grand and Prospect Avenues.

The marshal of the day was ex-Gov. George Peck, and as he rode up and saluted Gov. Roosevelt before the parade started, the latter said, with impulsive enthusiasm:

"Really, I'd like to stay here and go on a bender."

Mr. Peck laughed and replied: "And be pardoned out by the Governor?"

To which Gov. Roosevelt replied: "Wouldn't that be a great one—the Governor of New York pardoned out by the Governor of Wisconsin?"

Photographers by the score leveled cameras at the Governor, and he shouted to them: "The Spaniards didn't do anything as bad as that."

Little girls and young women ran out to the carriage and threw clusters of roses and bunches of sweet peas until it was a bower of flowers. In the hats of hundreds of men were little white cards on which were printed: "Teddy, 1904." Time and time again the shout went up from street corners and crowded office windows: "Roosevelt for President."

The Governor was on his feet nearly all the time he was in his carriage. He was kept constantly bowing. Once when he had a breathing spell, he said: "This is the jolliest fun I ever had."

The business individual standing on the edge of the curb called to him: "Where's Platt?" Promptly the Governor answered: "I'm here." "You bet you are," was the response. "You are on deck."

The cheering at every part of the line was tremendous, and once the Governor said: "They don't know me as they do in New York, hence I am popular."

Old Harvard graduates seemed to be stationed at every corner, for the shout was continually going up: "Rah! rah! rah! Harvard!"

Early in the day the Governor visited the Deutscher Club. He spent a few moments there and then was taken to the Press Club, where he wrote his name on the wall and made a short speech. Then he went to the Milwaukee Club, where a breakfast was given to him. Many prominent people were present, including Lieut. Ferguson, Gov. Schofield, George W. Peck, Mayor Rose, Senator-elect J. V. Quarles, Congressman Theobald Otjen, Major Moses Harris, Capt. Davis of the Morrill, and Capt. Hodgson of the Fessenden.

The Governor made no speech at the breakfast. His health was drunk, and he briefly responded with thanks. A Board of Trade committee then called for him, and he spent ten minutes in the pit and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"At the end of the nineteenth century, as this country moves along on the road to greatness, she has many serious problems to face, and when she needs men to carry out her purposes, she can call upon men of the best thought and wisdom, just such men as I am now addressing. You of the great West hold in your hands the future of this Nation. It rests with you, and you will, I know, show yourselves equal to the task. We always have with us our home problems and we should aim always to get into public life men of courage, of common sense, and of honesty.

"No amount of genius or brilliancy can atone for a lack of the element of fearlessness, of decency, and horse sense, and no one or two of these will avail unless the man has all three. The ablest man alive, if corrupt, is a danger to the country or community to just the extent of his brilliancy and ability, and you, gentlemen, are in honor bound to allow him to feel the weight of your disapproval.

"I don't care how brave a man is, if he is a natural-born fool he is not worth knocking in the head. If a man is lacking in common honesty he is not fit for public life, no matter how brilliant he may be.

"We have certain important foreign problems which confront us. The United States has evidently as great a destiny on the Pacific as on the Atlantic Ocean, and whether we live on the former or the latter, we must be equally interested in the welfare of the Nation upon every foreign question, we should all see that the Nation rises on the Pacific as on the Atlantic, and we have a right to demand of all good citizens to stand by the President as he upholds the honor and the glory and the greatness of the flag, no matter what the individual ideas may be regarding the Philippine question.

"We cannot fool with any one who bears arms against our rights and our destiny; the people of the world must be made to realize that we fear none, and that we must be obeyed whenever we are contending for our rights. We must treat those who are against us as they deserve, and when we have proved to them the right and justness of our cause, then we must treat them with humanity and liberality, and because of their weakness we should be more than ordinarily generous and just with them. And we want to make it understood that, while we fear no nation and shirk no duty, we desire peace above all things, and we feel that there are three great nations which have interests together. These are America, England, and Germany. These should work hand in hand for the solution of the questions that now confront us in the Pacific."

After the members of the board had shaken hands with him he was driven to the Pabst breweries, and then to the residence of Capt. Pabst. Following this came the flower parade.

While at the hotel the Governor was called upon by Henry C. Payne and was in conference with him for a few moments. The Hamilton Club of Chicago telegraphed asking him to an informal luncheon, but he could not accept. A telegram which pleased him much was this:

"Albia, Iowa, June 28.—Theodore Roosevelt, Milwaukee: Hurrying home and had hoped to reach Milwaukee in time to welcome you. So sorry I miss you by one day. Charles King, General."

The Governor replied to this by writing the following: "Gen. Charles King, Milwaukee: Am really touched by your telegram. I deeply appreciate it. Am so very sorry to miss you.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"I return to New York," Gov. Roosevelt said, just as he left here, "more conscious than ever of what the heart of the American people is."

CHICAGO, June 28.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Chicago from Milwaukee to-night over the Northwestern Road. The run of eighty-seven miles was made in ninety minutes, record breaking time. A carriage took the Governor to the Lake Shore Station, where he left for the East. Many shook hands with him at the station and he was given a hearty good-bye.

"KISSING BUGS" AT WORK.

As the result of the attentions of what is believed to be a "kissing bug" August Langwasser's face is twice the size that nature designed it to be. Langwasser is fifteen years old, and on Tuesday went on an excursion to Idlewild Grove. While wandering among the trees he was bitten on the lower lip by a bug. When he woke up yesterday morning his face was badly swollen, and, alarmed, he went to Bellevue Hospital, but after being attended returned home.

The physicians at Bellevue think the boy may have been bitten by a "kissing bug." This is a carnivorous insect somewhat resembling a beetle, which usually attacks the lips of people, and thus it acquires its name. It first made its appearance in Washington, D. C. No fatal cases have been known to result from its bite, but much pain and abnormal swelling generally result.

Michael Cunningham of 509 East Thirteenth Street, dock watchman, is suffering from a painful wound on his right arm, which he supposes was inflicted by a mosquito, but which may have been caused by a "kissing bug," as the symptoms are very similar.

No other cases have been reported hereabout so far as is known.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

Hundreds of the latest patterns — a perfect carnival of colors; furnishing a kaleidoscopic change that is beautiful to look at and each and every fabric is specially marked for quick buyers.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Makes Its Ticket and Adjourns—Goebel Dictates Nominations.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned to-night after completing the State ticket. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—William Goebel of Kenton County.
Lieutenant Governor—J. C. W. Beckham of Nelson County.
Secretary of State—Breck Hill of Clay County.
Attorney General—Judge R. G. Breckinridge of Boyle County.
Auditor—Gus Coulter of Graves County.
Treasurer—Judge S. W. Haeger of Boyd County.
Commissioner of Agriculture—I. B. Nall of Louisville.
Commissioner of Public Instruction—H. V. McChesney of Livingston County.

William Goebel dominated to-day's proceedings as he has those of every day since the convention began. Coming here with less than one-fourth of the delegates instructed for him, and with a smaller number of delegates accredited to him than to either of the other two candidates for Governor, he leaves the convention, holding the nomination for head of the ticket, with the party organization under his control and a ticket made up of his partisans.

This, however, has been accomplished only after a severe ordeal and strife that several times threatened to rend the party to such an extent that these prizes, even after he had secured them, would have been valueless. The spectators have witnessed melodrama, farce, and a near approach to tragedy since the convention began its work a week ago, but the convention ended in a blaze of heat that might have seemed out of the question to one unacquainted with the Kentuckian character.

The five or six hundred delegates who remained to-day to complete the work of the convention were harangued from 9 o'clock in the morning until well into the night without intermission except for an occasional ballot, by those who made the nominating and seconding orations.

But it all came to one end. The Goebel slate went through. Sometimes there was a strong fight; in some cases more than one ballot was necessary, but the required votes were always in readiness when the time came to swing them. After completing the ticket, the convention adjourned sine die.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS' PLANS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 28.—The Republican race for Governor is about won, though the convention does not take place for three weeks. Attorney General Taylor has received 820 instructed votes for Governor and 848 are necessary to nominate. His nomination on the first ballot seems certain, as he has the support of the administration people.

State Auditor Stone, who is also a strong candidate, claims the race is not yet won, but it is believed the result is practically settled. The Republicans are badly split, especially in Louisville, and a lively convention is promised, though it can hardly be so sensational as that of the Democrats.

W. B. Atterbury Pleads for Harmony.

Walter B. Atterbury said yesterday that he had written to ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and other Republicans of Brooklyn who supported Seth Low in 1897, suggesting that steps be taken to bring about harmony before the Fall campaign opens. He said he was willing to allow the independents to name the candidates for District Attorney and County Clerk, leaving the offices of Sheriff and Register to be filled by the organization.

The Delaware Club Entertains.

The Delaware Club, the social organization of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, gave a vaudeville entertainment and reception at Terrace Garden last night. Many Tammany politicians attended the affair, which was arranged by Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the President of the club and leader of the district.

South Dakota Republicans.

REDFIELD, S. D., June 28.—The State Republican Convention to-day renominated Supreme Court Judges Carson, Haney, and Fuller. Resolutions strongly indorsing President McKinley's foreign policy and reiterating fealty to the money plank of the St. Louis Convention were adopted.

DEWEY SAILS FROM CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 28.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from here for Port Said at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Admiral has been living quietly here, and his health has improved. He went on board the cruiser at 10 o'clock this morning. The customary official visits were exchanged during the day.

Previous to his departure Admiral Dewey visited the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, now at this port, having on board Capt. Richard P. O'Leary, United States Navy, the Governor of the Island of Guam, who is on his way to his post.

Dewey Home Fund $11,366.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Dewey Home Fund contributions to-day were $352. Most of this amount came from The Brooklyn Eagle. The fund now amounts to $11,366.

Civil Engineers in Session.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28.—The American Society of Civil Engineers held a business session at the Stockton Hotel to-day at which a resolution was passed memorializing the Government to have compiled a more complete statement of municipal works throughout the United States. The sentiments of the members as to the time and place for the next meeting was taken. Forty members were in favor of holding it in Paris, France, but a resolution favoring either Dawson City, Northwest Territory, Canada, or Puerto Rico, was adopted. The matter will be finally decided by the Board of Directors. A discussion on the pollution of the water supplies followed.

Louisville Worsted Mills Are Sold.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 28.—The United States Worsted Company to-day acquired possession of the Hope Worsted Mill of this city. The mill was owned by C. F. Murphy, a Boston millionaire, and the estate of the late J. W. Stine. The mill was capitalized at $100,000, but it has paid dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. yearly and sold for at least double the price. The present capacity of the plant is 2,000 pounds of yarn a day. This will be greatly increased. The mill employs 250 hands.

Committed Suicide in His Cell.

NORWICH, Conn., June 28.—Fred Sibley, aged thirty-one, who was sentenced to Norwich jail yesterday for fifteen days for defrauding a hotel proprietor, committed suicide in his cell to-night by severing the arteries in his arms. He used a broken mug, and he died within an hour. His home was in Worcester, Mass., where his wife, mother, and brother reside. He had been in Norwich about a week.

Lightning Injures Pennsylvania Men.

READING, Penn., June 28.—Three men out of a party of fifteen Pennsylvania Railroad employes were struck by lightning today during a storm. Simon Seidel was seriously injured and may die. Two others were severely hurt. All of the fifteen men in the party were more or less stunned, and were hurled down a fifteen-foot embankment.

Priceless Birdskins from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The steamer Roderick Dhu brought from Hilo the most valuable collection of birdskins ever made in the Hawaiian Islands. The collection is said to be practically priceless. It is consigned to the National Museum at Washington. It has taken Prof. Henshaw five years to gather the birdskins.

MAY DROP PROF. M'GIFFERT

If He Does Not Withdraw His Book Presbytery Will Act.

DR. FRANCIS MULLALLY'S VIEWS

The Professor May Be Placed on Trial as a Result of His Alleged Heretical Book.

The committee of the Presbytery appointed to confer with Prof. McGiffert relative to his book, which the General Assembly has condemned as heretical, with a view to inducing him to withdraw it or leave the Church, has been holding meetings at the house of its President, Dr. Sample. It is understood that Dr. McGiffert was before the committee on Tuesday and expressed very frankly his views, which, it is said, continue to differ absolutely from those of the committee and the General Assembly.

Dr. Francis P. Mullally, who, after the session of the New York Presbytery on Monday, horrified certain members of that body by freely expressing to the newspaper men who were kept outside his opinion that the meetings ought to be open and reporters admitted, last night explained Dr. McGiffert's position as it appeared to him, and made some trenchant comments upon the present condition of Presbyterianism in this city, the blame for which he laid at the door of the ministers and Trustees of the churches.

"Dr. McGiffert must either withdraw his book or withdraw from the church; there ca be no question about that." said Dr. Mullally at the meeting of the General Assembly this year. Its action was twofold. First appeared a paper expressing their belief in Dr. McGiffert's sincerity, but also declaring that his book was seriously erroneous, and adding a declaration of the Assembly's faith in the doctrines impugned; secondly, the case was remanded to the New York Presbytery, with direction to deal with Dr. McGiffert as it judged to be right.

"At the meeting of the Presbytery in May it appointed a committee under this order of the General Assembly to confer with Dr. McGiffert and report the result not earlier than the meeting in October. This is not a committee of prosecution, but simply of conference. Its report will only determine whether there must be a trial in order to rid the Church of what it believes to be false teaching.

"Dr. Balcolm Shaw, who is one of the Trustees of Union Seminary, might almost be said to have promised on the floor of the Assembly, of which he was a member, that if the Assembly left the Presbytery to deal with Dr. McGiffert according to its own judgment this gentleman would so act as not to compel a trial. I do not think myself that there will be any trial, and if there should be, inasmuch as the General Assembly has positively and strongly, although in tender manner, condemned the book, the proceedings are not likely to be in any way exciting. They can have but one result, which must be reached quickly. The Presbyterians have great respect and love for this learned man, and all regret the presence of a necessity to part with him as a minister in their Church."

The statement was published yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. H. Bradford, and other Congregationalists are urging Dr. McGiffert to leave Presbyterianism and join them.

"I do not know whether that is the fact or not," said Dr. Mullally, "but I would be unwilling to believe it without proof, because it seems to me an unworthy and improper thing for members of other churches to counsel Dr. McGiffert to leave his church and come to them."

Dr. Mullally said he was very clear in his mind that the fact that several Presbyterian churches in Manhattan are pastorless, that two have been consolidated, and that others have had to disband and sell their property was not due either to the Briggs or McGiffert controversies, and that these have hardly exerted any detrimental influence upon the financial condition of these churches, or upon their spiritual condition.

"I do not believe," said he, "that there is one whit less belief in the divinity of the Scriptures to-day than there was ten years ago. So far as the decline of these churches is to be traced to man, the preachers and officers and Trustees are the ones at whose door the fault lies. It is for them to ask themselves whether they have been true to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, to the simplicity, freedom from vainglory, the duty of condescending to men of low estate, economy in management of church money, the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure, and so of high pew rates, which are not according to Scripture, and whether they have not departed from their Biblical form of Presbyterianism, and in doing so from the pole of godliness."

A REPORT ON PUERTO RICO.

The Tariff Said to Act as a Bar to Prosperous Trade.

William R. Corwine, who was delegated by the Merchants' Association of New York to visit Puerto Rico for the purpose of making an investigation of its general conditions from a commercial standpoint, has made his report to the association.

"Almost immediately," says Mr. Corwine in his report, "I discovered that there was a very serious bar that would prevent any material extension of American trade on the Island of Puerto Rico. This bar is caused by the tariff which is in operation there, and so long as it continues in force it is useless to hope for any increase of the sale of manufactured products from the United States on the island. It not only acts as a hindrance to imports, but is rapidly contracting the purchasing power of the people of the island.

"The island is purely an agricultural one; it manufactures scarcely anything, except some carriages, a very few shoes, some hats, and a very limited number of some minor articles. Everything which it consumes it has to buy, and it can only pay for that which it buys when it markets that which it produces from the soil. The tariff is being felt disastrously in every direction. Business men in all lines of trade stated that trade conditions were worse than they had ever

TO RATIFY RAILROAD DEAL

New York Central Directors Will Have a Meeting To-morrow.

PRESIDENT BLISS TO ATTEND

William K. Vanderbilt Wants the Matter Closed Up Before He Starts for the West.

A meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad will be held in the executive offices, Grand Central Station, to-morrow, for the purpose of considering the lease in perpetuity of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central. It is believed that the details of the arrangement described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Monday, will be definitely agreed upon at this meeting. President William Bliss of the Boston and Albany is expected to be present for the purpose of imparting to the New York Central Directors such information as may be necessary.

Samuel Hoar, general counsel of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was quoted in a telegram from Boston yesterday as saying that the lease of that road to the New York Central would be discussed at a meeting to be held in this city on Friday. Advices from Boston are to the effect that all of the essential features of the lease have been practically settled, and that the New York Central Directors will simply ratify the arrangements made by Mr. Vanderbilt and the Boston and Albany people. William K. Vanderbilt, it is understood, expects to leave New York on Saturday or Sunday for the Northwestern region on a three weeks' fishing trip, and he desires to have this Boston and Albany matter closed up before he goes away.

The deal formed an interesting topic of conversation among the railroad Presidents who assembled at the headquarters of the Trunk Line Association in this city yesterday. The acquirement of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central was regarded as practically accomplished, and some of the Eastern railroad men said that Mr. Vanderbilt had shown great sagacity in getting control of one of the surest money-making roads in the New England States. The statement was made that at a recent examination of the books of the Boston and Albany system the accountants of the New York Central ascertained that the former road was earning between 11 and 12 per cent. on its capital stock each year.

The Boston and Albany has been paying a regular annual dividend of 8 per cent., and at the same time has been expending a good part of its earnings in bettering the condition of the property. Not only is an increase of business looked for, in consequence of the Boston and Albany becoming part of the Vanderbilt system, but also the development of a system of economies which, it is asserted, will result in a considerable saving of operating expenses.

A BOSTON OPINION.

The Transcript Draws Attention to Massachusetts Taxes on Bonds.

BOSTON, June 28.—Regarding the negotiations for the absorption of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central Railroad, The Transcript says:

"The question resolves itself into one of terms, practically everyone admitting that negotiations are in progress. That actual terms have not been arranged there seems good warrant for believing, and there is much disapproval of the proposition to exchange $30,000 New York Central 3 per cent. bonds for each 100 shares of Albany stock. The difference in interest return would be more than offset by the liability to Massachusetts taxes on the bonds; in fact, instead of getting 1 per cent. more, holders would get all of 2 per cent. less if they had to pay taxes on the bonds of a New York corporation.

"However, it is safe to believe that the Albany officials will arrange that matter satisfactorily, and it seems quite evident that the Albany stockholders will get better than 8 per cent. in the event of the negotiations going through successfully."

BABY BORN IN STATION HOUSE.

Mother Says Hospitals Refused to Take Her In.

Mrs. Annie White, who lives at 306 East Eighty-eighth Street, gave birth last evening to a daughter in the matron's room of the Fifth Street Police Station House. The infant weighed eight pounds and with its mother was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. White was accompanied by Mrs. Jacob Goeth of the same address when she entered the station house. The women told Sergt. Hayes that Mrs. White had made an effort to enter several hospitals during the day, but had been refused at every place she applied. The women mentioned among the places the Presbyterian and St. Mary's Hospitals. At the latter-named institution Mrs. White said that the physician in charge had shut the door in her face.

Dr. Goode, the house surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, said last evening that he had directed the woman to go to the Maternity Hospital, on Second Avenue. He denied shutting the door in her face.

Physicians in the Presbyterian Hospital say that Mrs. White did not call at that institution.

BLODGETT MEMORIAL HOME.

Opened at Pleasantville for the Benefit of Poor Children.

The Blodgett Memorial Summer Home of Grace Emmanuel Church, at Pleasantville, N. Y., was formally opened yesterday. The Home was established ten years ago by the Rev. William Knight McGoun, rector of Grace Emmanuel Church in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for the benefit of poor children, and each year since that time several hundred children have been given a Summer outing through its instrumentality. Many patrons of the Home journeyed to Pleasantville yesterday and spent the day with the forty-one children who are now there. Among them were ex-Judge H. P. McGowan, Thomas Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Lane, Miss P. Ottiwell, John E. Ottiwell, Miss Mabel Dailey, and W. H. Foster. The Home is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and the children are housed, fed, and entertained for two weeks. There are accommodations for sixty children.

It costs about two dollars a week per child, and anybody contributing five dollars has the privilege of sending a child to the home for two weeks, this amount covering all expenses.

Money in Germany for Mrs. Heindorf.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie has received a letter from C. Erben, a lawyer of Berlin, asking him to ascertain the whereabouts of the widow of Albert Heindorf, a German waiter, who came to this country in 1877. The woman is entitled to a share in the estate of Heindorf's father. According to the letter Heindorf married an American woman after his arrival here, and nothing more was heard of him. About two years ago Mrs. Heindorf wrote to her mother-in-law in Germany, informing her that her son had died. She said that she was left with two children and with little support, and asked for a share of the father's estate. The mother-in-law, upon receiving the latter, was seized with rage and tore it into bits. She not only destroyed her daughter-in-law's address, but tied up the estate so that it cannot be settled up for ninety-nine years unless the widow can be found and claims her share. The lawyer believes that Mrs. Heindorf has become a public charge.

Reception to Signal Corps Men.

A reception was tendered last night at the armory in Brooklyn to the members of the Second Signal Corps who participated in the Spanish-American war. Borough President Grout delivered an address and presented gold and enameled medals to the veterans. A collation was served, and an informal reception followed. A letter was read from Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, addressed to Capt. Frederick T. Leigh of the Second Signal Corps, praising the work of Capt. Leigh and his men in Cuba.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

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Bathing Suits,

For Boys, in cotton Jersey with fancy stripes, **65c.**

In all wool twilled flannel, trimmed with rows of white braid, sizes 4 to 12 yrs., **98c.**

13 to 15 yrs., **$1.15.**

Worsted Jersey, navy blue, sizes 4 to 12, **1.65**

Misses' Suits with skirt, all wool flannel, trimmed with rows of narrow white braid, sizes 6 to 12 yrs., **2.65**

13 to 15 yrs., **$3.10.**

Without Skirts, 6 to 12 yrs., **$1.80.**

Misses' Black Alpaca Suits with red or white duck collars, sizes 12 to 16 yrs., **4.75**

Larger sizes 32 to 38 bust, **$5.75.**

With white duck collar only, sizes 32 to 38, **$4.75.**

Improved Swimming Jackets for boys or girls all sizes, **1.75**

Bathing Tights, Caps, Shoes, etc.

Wherever your children go for the summer we have everything that's suitable, from hats to shoes—dress suits and costumes for hotel parlors—"rough and readys" for the farm—substantial clothes for camping out—bicycle outfits, etc., at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

REV. MR. BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY

His Belief that Money Can Be Gotten Easily from Gullible People Leads Him Into Trouble.

"Why did you devote your unusual talents to swindling people?" was asked of the Rev. John W. Brown, M. D., colored, after he had pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny and had been remanded by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court.

"My dear boy," replied the Rev. Mr. Brown, in a fatherly way, "I am bright and most other people are dull. I need money, and they have it. It is very easy to get their money, and that is why I do it. Try it, and you will find that people are much more easily gulled than you now imagine."

Mr. Brown's victims were people of his own race. The charge against him was made by Mrs. Alice Wyatt of 222 Prince Street. Last April Mr. Brown, who is a person of engaging address, called upon her and said he was the executor of Henry Green of Martinique, who had left one-fourth of his fortune of $27,000 to her husband. Mrs. Wyatt said her husband was dead, but Mr. Brown said that was all right. He showed her an important-looking document bearing the name of Dabney Christian of Bridgeport, Conn., and said that Christian was his bondsman, and that the certificate gave him the right to carry Green's legacy around with him. Most of it was deposited in the First National Bank of New York.

Just before he left he remembered that he did not have enough money to cable to the people in Martinique that he had found the heir. Mrs. Wyatt said she had $37, and Mr. Brown said by an extraordinary coincidence that was just the price of the cable tolls. Two or three days later another cable message cost Mrs. Wyatt $15. Later on it was found that $60 was due for taxes on Green's real estate in Martinique. After Brown got this sum he disappeared.

After a while Mrs. Wyatt wrote to Debney Christian to find out what had become of Mr. Brown. Mr. Christian came down to see her in a hurry. He said that he had been swindled in a like manner, and that the document which Mr. Brown had showed her was Christian's commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Connecticut National Guard, which Brown had secured for "identification purposes."

Brown was captured by the police on June 13. It was found that in 1896 he was sent to prison in Trenton for three years, but was pardoned later. Later on he served a year on Blackwell's Island for petit larceny. He is under indictment in Connecticut for swindling Christian, and is wanted for swindling people in Flushing and Manhattan.

Mr. Brown's views on the gullibility of other people was frankly corroborated by Christian when he was on the stand. He was asked if he was not surprised when Brown, or Lewis, asked for his commission, and replied:

"Surprised? I was excited! When a man tells me that I have $18,000 coming to me I get excited. He could have carried away my house if he had wanted it."

Grandson's Revolver Causes a Suit.

Little Freddie Dowd's desire to be a Rough Rider got his grandfather, John Dowd, into the unpleasant position of defendant in a damage suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Last year, during the Spanish war, Mr. Dowd gave his grandson, who was twelve years old, a 22-calibre revolver and a box of blank cartridges. Freddie began to celebrate the Fourth of July ahead of time, and shot all his blank cartridges away. Then he bought a few ball cartridges and played Rough Rider. He had heard that a holster was necessary to the equipment of a Rough Rider, so he went to Julius Oberle, a cobbler, who has a shop on Sixth Avenue, near Ninth Street, and asked to have a holster made. While the matter was being negotiated Freddie shot Oberle in the calf. Freddie said he did not know the pistol was loaded. Oberle sued Mr. Dowd for $10,000 damages. Justice Keogh dismissed the case after hearing the plaintiff's testimony.

The Martense Church Property Fight.

C. William Wright, attorney for the owners of the building used by the Martense Congregational Church of Bay Ridge, yesterday notified William McCormick, saloon keeper, that an injunction would be served on him the moment he tried to interfere with the property. He also informed McCormick that if he did not accept a proposition to remove the building at his own expense they would prevent him from securing his hotel license. Mr. McCormick claims that he bought the property, paid for it, and owns it. He declared yesterday that he would begin work at once on some new houses, which he is going to erect on the plot where the church stands. "There will be no service in that church on Sunday!" he declared, emphatically. Mr. McCormick said on Monday that he would move the church building to the rear of the lot on which it stands, and give the use of it to the congregation for three years free of charge, but since yesterday's notice this offer is off.

Spitz Dog, Heir to $1,000, Is Dead.

Jack, spitz dog and heir to $1,000, was buried yesterday by his owner, Charles Ferguson of 244 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He met a violent death on Tuesday. When John Ferguson died, three years ago, he bequeathed Jack to his son Charles, and in his will set aside $1,000 in trust for the maintenance of the dog during the animal's life. Upon the death of the dog the money was to revert to Charles Ferguson. Jack had a good home and the best of care. He wore a pure silver collar with his name engraved on it. Sometimes he was allowed to eat at the table with the family. On Tuesday, while playing with the children on the block, he was run over and killed by an ice-cream wagon.

White Star Captains Transferred.

Owing to the entrance into the White Star Line service of the new steamer Oceanic, Local Manager John Lee announces the following transfer of Captains: Capt. John G. Cameron, Commodore of the fleet and present Captain of the Teutonic, will command the Oceanic; Capt. E. R. McKinstry goes from the command of the Germanic to the Teutonic; he will be succeeded on the Germanic by Capt. Haddock of the Britannic; the Britannic will be commanded by Capt. B. S. Hayes; Capt. Hayes was formerly Chief Officer on the Teutonic.

The Picturesque "Erie" 4th of July Popular Excursions.—Adv.

FLOUR TRUST BUYS SIX MILLS.

Obtains Minneapolis Concerns Turning Out 11,000 Barrels a Day.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—The United States Milling Company, known as the Flour Trust, has purchased from the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company the six smaller mills of this city, now leased to the Consolidated Company. The figure is understood to be about $1,800,000.

The capacity of the six mills is 11,000 barrels a day. The trust has now a total capacity in Minneapolis of 14,000 barrels daily.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONVENTION.

Governor of Maryland Hopes to Attend the St. Louis Meeting.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland on the subject of the proposed anti-trust conference of Governors and Attorney Generals to be held in St. Louis. He says:

"I am impressed with the importance of the proposed conference for the purpose of taking into consideration the effect upon the business interests of the country from the formation of trusts, and to devise, if possible, a line of legislation to remedy the evils which, it is generally conceded, have resulted from such combinations. I hope to be present at the conference with Attorney General Gaither."

MINNESOTA GROCERS COMBINE.

Form an Organization in Order to Buy Goods in Large Quantities.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A combination similar to that recently organized by Iowa jobbers is said to have been formed by some of the prominent wholesale grocers in Minnesota for the purpose of buying goods in large quantities and thus placing themselves in a better position to compete with Chicago firms.

Full details of the new organization, of which Mr. Cooper of Griggs, Cooper & Co. of St. Paul is said to be the prime mover, have not yet been decided upon. It is asserted that the combination will reduce expenses materially by dismissing about half of the traveling men employed by the individual houses. Other reductions in expenses will be made possible by the combine, and the increased margin of gain will be of material benefit in the active competition with Chicago jobbers.

GREAT LAKES TOWING COMPANY.

Takes In All the Towing and Tug Companies Between Buffalo and Duluth.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—The Great Lakes Towing Company was organized here today with a capital stock of $5,000,000, one-half of which is to be preferred and the other half common stock. The papers of incorporation will be filed in New Jersey within the next week by James H. Hoyt of this city.

This company will be in the nature of a trust and will embrace all the tug and towing companies between Buffalo and Chicago and Duluth.

The headquarters of the company will be in this city, and it is probable that W. A. Collyer of Cleveland will be the President. The financial matters have been left in the hands of five trustees, whose names are not made public at present.

All the stock has been subscribed and all the properties appraised.

INTEND TO SELL BEER CHEAP.

People's Brewing and Refrigerating Company Incorporated.

The People's Brewing and Refrigerating Company was incorporated Tuesday under the laws of New Jersey at Paterson, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. Paul Weimann, manager of the company, says that it will accomplish two important things, the lessening of the cost of the poor man's beer and a great increase in the saloon keeper's profit. At present 80 per cent. of the beer sold is sold in bottles and not over the bar. On this bottled beer the brewer, and not the saloon keeper, makes the profit. This company also claims that it will confer a widespread blessing on society by selling beer direct to the consumer and keeping people away from saloons.

The company proposes to furnish a free refrigerator to every individual, family, or dealer agreeing to take the amount of one-sixth of a keg of beer per week. This one-sixth keg will cost $1.50. The company will also furnish as much ice as is wanted to run the refrigerator at between 20 and 25 cents weekly, which is about half as much as the ice would cost elsewhere. The one-sixth keg contains from seventy to eighty glasses, and is made to fit the refrigerator, which is an ornamental piece of furniture and large enough to hold, in addition to the keg, all the family provisions.

To fight the so-called Beer Trust is the object of the new company. The incorporators are William Catlin, Jacob Neuberger, S. A. Cunningham, J. J. McDavitt, Albert Wilcox, Myron Fustin, and John J. Nevin. Manager Weimann refuses to state where the breweries will be situated, but says one of them is to be the third largest in the United States. The intention is to maintain depots at intervals of every ten blocks in the cities of the country.

Mexican Cigarette Makers Combine.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 28.—Leopold Schwarzman, a cigarette manufacturer of the City of Mexico, passed through here to-day on his way to Montreal, Canada. He stated that negotiations for the combination of all of the principal cigarette factories in Mexico have been completed. The capital of the new syndicate is $1,750,000. The leading factories embraced in the combine are El Negrito, El Modelo, La Mejicena and El Premco, which have an aggregate output of 7,000,000 cigarettes per day.

CHASE AFTER ALLEGED THIEF.

Accused of Stealing a Watch, Which Was Later Found in Owner's Pocket.

Philip Scheu, fifty-five years old, a merchant, who lives at 339 East Forty-second Street, was riding home last night on a Third Avenue car, standing on the rear platform, when, near Thirty-ninth Street, he felt a tug at his watch, and a stockily built young man who had been standing beside him suddenly pushed to the side of the platform and jumped off. Scheu felt down in his vest pocket and discovered that his watch was gone. He got off the car as quickly as he could, shouting that his watch had been stolen, and set after the young man, who had by this time turned the corner of Thirty-ninth Street, going toward Lexington Avenue. Scheu chased after him, and nearly all the men on the car, who discovered that something was happening, got off, and chased with him. They caught sight of the man walking across Thirty-ninth Street. He didn't appear to notice them till they got up with him and surrounded him. The old man confronted him and accused him of stealing the watch. The young man looked for a moment as if he was going to strike Mr. Scheu. Instead, he turned, and easily throwing the men in front of him away, he started on a run toward Lexington Avenue. The crowd set after him again, yelling "Stop thief!" as loud as they could. The young man turned up Lexington Avenue, where he was tripped up by John Martin of 166 East Forty-ninth Street. He struggled to his feet, wrenched himself loose, and struck Scheu, who had just then came up, a blow in the face, and would have got away again had not Policeman Sexton of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station come up and arrested him.

At the station the prisoner said he was a stenographer, twenty-five years old, of the name of Frank Smith, and that he lived in East Sixty-fifth Street. He refused to tell the number of the house. He said that he was a Chicago man and had come to the city only a few days ago.

About an hour and a half after the arrest Scheu returned to the station house with the watch that had caused all the trouble. He said that he had gone home, and, in putting his hand in his outer coat pocket to get his handkerchief had found it there. The ring had been wrenched off, he said. He left the watch with the police as evidence against the prisoner. Scheu said it was worth $100.

The Chautauqua Assembly.

CHAUTAUQUA, June 28.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Chautauqua Assembly opened to-day with the largest attendance for an opening day in the history of the assembly. The meeting was addressed by John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua; President Clem Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., and Manager Wilson M. Day of Cleveland. The association since last year has received an endowment of $50,000, one-half of which has come from Miss Helen Gould. It is hoped to increase this endowment to $200,000. The new Hall of Christ, to cost $20,000, will be erected this Summer, the money for its construction being on hand.

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Diplomas Awarded to the Graduates—Attractive Programmes Presented.

Annual commencement exercises were held in a number of public schools in the city yesterday.

SCHOOL NO. 69—The twenty-third commencement exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 69 were held yesterday afternoon. There were seventy graduates. It is claimed for this school that, with the exception of the Grove Street school, it has the largest percentage of students of American birth in the city. The exercises were presided over by Commissioner Richardson. There was a long programme of recitations, essays, and songs. John Adam Roeth was the salutatorian, and Albert Edward Maves valedictorian. Commissioner Harrison presented the diplomas.

SCHOOL NO. 90—Diplomas were presented to 179 graduates at the commencement exercises at Public School No. 90. The feature of the programme was an exhibition with Indian clubs by the girls of the graduating class. Patriotic songs in chorus and solo were also rendered. A novel number was the "Gypsy Camp," with a class prophecy song and tambourine dance.

SCHOOL No. 96—The graduating exercises of the girl's department of Grammar School No. 96 were held in the morning. Music and recitations formed the principal part of the programme. The salutatory was delivered by Marie F. Stadler and the valedictory by Theresa Rotheim. The class numbered 33.

SCHOOL No. 7—The female department of Public School No. 7 also held its commencement exercises in the morning. The musical part of the programme consisted mainly of patriotic songs. There were also exhibitions by physical culture classes. The number of graduates were 43. The salutatorian was Rose Weiner and the valedictorian Ida Raphaer.

SCHOOL NO. 20.—At the closing exercises of the male department of Public School No. 20 there were thirty numbers on the programme, singing, recitations, debates, &c. A number of short addresses were made by guests. The salutatory was by Louis Greenberg, and valedictory by Morris Weinstein. The graduating class numbered fifty-nine.

SCHOOL NO. 52.—Graduating exercises were held in the afternoon at Public School No. 52, at Inwood-on-Hudson. An interesting programme included recitations, dialogues, solos and choruses, and an attractive flower drill by fourteen pupils. The graduates numbered eight. A number of prize medals were awarded. Miss Flora Aitken was salutatorian, and Miss Fanny Murray valedictorian.

SCHOOL NO. 103.—The graduating exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 103, of which Miss Sarah J. Burke is Principal, were held yesterday morning. Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the district, presided and addressed the graduates. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Grace Blanche Leech, and Miss Marie Eleonore Nixon was valedictorian. Diplomas were awarded to seventy-five graduates—forty-one in the college class and thirty-four in the high school class.

BROOKLYN STREET CAR STRIKE.

A general strike on the Brooklyn street railroads is among the possibilities of the near future. The situation is different from that which existed during the great trolley strike of 1895. At that time people could ride on the elevated railroads. Now the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and every trolley road in the borough but one are in the hands of the Rapid Transit Company. The building up of the suburbs has gone on at a tremendous rate since the strike of 1895, and the extension of the trolley system has brought new villages into being all over Kings County. These would be entirely cut off now in case of a strike.

The only road running would be the Brooklyn City and Newtown, which controls the De Kalb Avenue, Franklin Avenue, and Smith Street lines. Two of these lines run to Coney Island, and would get all the traffic. Neither, however, goes through the new suburban communities. The Kings County Elevated, which is not yet a part of the Rapid Transit system, runs through only the central part of the borough.

Every day the work of organization goes on among the men. It was announced that their committee would call on Mr. Rossiter yesterday, but it did not. It will call on him to-morrow, according to the latest announcement.

The Nassau Railroad men are those who are most active in the strike agitation. While Tom L. Johnson and his broker Albert had control of the Nassau road, the men were paid by the hour. They got 20 cents an hour, and could make $2 a day. The Nassau is now in the hands of the Rapid Transit, and the trip system has been instituted. The result is the men cannot make more than $1.60 a day unless they work overtime. Many of them never make that much.

The bridge railroad men have been discontented for some time, but it is not probable that they would join in the strike. Bridge Commissioner Shea has promised to try and have them recognized as city employes, and they will probably hold aloof from any strike.

No Conference with Mr. Vreeland.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was reported as having been out of the city yesterday, and the expected conference with General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor did not take place. Mr. Parsons sent out a circular letter to the members of the Surface Railroad Employees' Association. In it he said that arrangements are being completed for pressing the demands of the association for a change in the system of paying the motormen upon the lines of the Metropolitan Railway Company so that all motormen shall receive 22½ cents per hour, and that no tripper is to earn less than $1.25 per day.

EXPECT TROUBLE IN ANDERSON.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 28.—Every man at Lapel is armed to-day and the Heine Hotel has been converted into a fort to resist the threatened return of the non-unionist mob which made an attack yesterday and demolished all the windows and part of the building itself. The threat that the building and all of the union men would be blown up with dynamite caused such preparations to be made.

Sheriff Moore is in charge of the town, and with his deputies has been able to keep the warring factions quiet. It is feared, however, that trouble will start at any time. If it does there will be a lively exchange of shots this time. The union men are standing their ground well, although the town and country are arrayed against them.

MR. ZABRISKIE'S COSTLY SLEEP.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 28.—Nathaniel Zabriskie caused patent burglar-proof window catches to be put on all the windows of his home, at Cherry Hill, yesterday. Last night he lay down to sleep in a feeling of absolute security. Mrs. and Miss Zabriskie are at Ocean Grove, and Mr. Zabriskie did not awaken until this morning. When he did so he found a burglar had gotten past the burglar-proof catches and had ransacked the house. The silverware from the dining room was missing, and so was a lot of jewelry.

The burglar had even entered the room where Mr. Zabriskie lay asleep, with his watch dog under the bed, and took articles from the bureau and also $170 in cash from under the pillow on which Mr. Zabriskie's head lay.

IMPERIAL CHANGES IN CHINA.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 28.—It is reported at Peking, according to news received by the steamer Empress of China, that the Emperor will resume power next month; another report is that about June 28 a new Emperor will be proclaimed. One authority believes the new ruler will be a grandson of the late Prince Kung; another asserted that a grandson of the fifth Princess (Prince Tunph) has been chosen Kuang He.

The Empress Dowager is said to be altogether "out of sorts," full of anxiety and much given to weeping. The Cabinet is little better. Wang Wen Shao pleads age and infirmity and then relapses into silence. Kang Yi is jealous of the immense power now wielded by Jung Lou and despises him for his inexperience in important Government business, but both hold together for the maintenance of the Empress Dowager and the enrichment of the Manchus, whose present watchword is "It is going—grab as much as possible while the chance lasts."

The Newfoundland Shore Dispute.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 28.—In consequence of the French attitude and the attempts to make trouble for the colony along the treaty shore, the Colonial Government yesterday decided to absolutely prohibit the French from obtaining bait at ports along the Newfoundland coast. This policy meets with general approval. To-day the Colonial Legislature voted additional sums to help enforce the bait laws. A stormy meeting is expected between the French Commodore and the colonial authorities when the former arrives on Saturday.

Cleanliness characterizes every step in the production of at least *one* ginger-ale, and that's *Gosman's*. Floors, ceilings, copper utensils—the whole place "as clean as a Dutch kitchen"!

Clean hands make it, from clean, wholesome ingredients, too—pure mountain-spring water (lithia); Jamaica ginger (not capsicum); pure cut-loaf-sugar syrup (not sticky glucose); pure lemon juice (not hurtful acids).

Hold a glass of it to the light—it *looks* clean; smell it—it *smells* clean; taste it—it *tastes* clean. It *is* clean, and like a clean-limbed thoroughbred racer, there's "go" in it, too.

It sparkles like champagne, and no champagne is made with more care and cleanliness. It is delicious, exhilarating, stimulating and (unlike champagne) never hurtful. It is much superior to the imported article, but (because of duty) costs considerably less.

REMEMBER THE NAME,
GOSMAN'S GINGER ALE.

MADE IN BALTIMORE,
NEW YORK AGENCY,
84 BROAD ST.

HALL UNFINISHED, NO CONCERT

Thousands Gathered at the Cincinnati Saengerfest Building and Were Turned Away—Architect Ill.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Fifteen thousand people assembled at Saengerfest Hall tonight expecting to listen to a concert marking the opening of the golden jubilee of the North American Saengerbund, and left sorely disappointed. No concert was given. The hall was not completed, so far as the stage and flooring were concerned, and no notice had been given of the unexpected delay. There were unexpected difficulties encountered in removing the framework in the morning, and some mishaps occurred.

Supervising Architect Ward Baldwin then saw at once that he could not keep his promise to have the hall ready to-night and he broke down under the strain. He is pronounced to be in a very serious condition from nervous prostration.

The facts that Architect Baldwin had broken down and that the hall could not be occupied to-night were not made known to the public or press, and the people were allowed to assemble for an exhibition of workmen clearing out debris and putting down flooring. The scenes both inside and outside the great hall baffled description. The police kept up a rope line of protection, but the crowd broke in and got in the way of the workmen.

People from the most distant as well as adjacent parts of the country mingled good-naturedly, commenting on the management that had three years in which to get ready and then presented such a scene as that before them. The chorus of carpenters still held the fort, while the chorus girls in white, the members of the orchestra in conventional dress, and the elite of this city and many citizens in evening attire, paraded around loose boards and piles of lumber. While the crowd was in the building, William Bateman, a workingman, was struck by falling timber and seriously hurt.

DIED IN OPERATING CHAIR.

Dose of Chloroform Proves Fatal to a Policeman's Son.

Edward McCabe, the nine-year-old son of Policeman Edward J. McCabe of 408 West Thirty-fourth Street, died Monday afternoon in the office of Dr. Joseph Muir of 41 West Thirty-sixth Street from the effects of chloroform, which was administered preparatory to the performance of an operation upon the boy's throat. The boy was first examined to determine whether chloroform might safely be given to him, and the anaesthetic was administered by Dr. George Krauder, the house physician of St. Mark's Hospital. Before Dr. Muir began the contemplated operation upon the growth in young McCabe's throat, which had rendered his nose of little use in breathing, the boy died. The death certificate was signed by Dr. Krauder.

Dr. Muir said last evening: "The boy's father brought him to me for the operation, but no operation had been begun when he died from the unexpected effect of the chloroform. It is another case to prove that an anaesthetic can never be administered without an element of danger. It is not the simple thing that most people think."

The boy's family do not attribute any blame to the physicians. The funeral was held yesterday at the house, and the interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

The Birmingham Southern Sold.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—Representatives of the Southern, Birmingham Southern, and Louisville and Nashville Railroads held a conference in this city today, at which the property of the Birmingham Southern was formally transferred to the other two lines. The price paid was $1,100,000, and the securities were deposited in New York several days ago. J. G. Moore of Blocton was elected President, and A. G. Smith, attorney for the Southern, Vice President. M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville; W. W. Finlay, Vice President of the Southern, and J. M. Faulkner, attorney for the Louisville and Nashville, constitute the Board of Directors.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

W. A. McConnell, an agent for one of Frohman's shows last year, has returned to New York, after having been in the country for a number of months.

Among the attractions billed to appear next week at the Madison Square Roof Garden are Josephine Sable, who sings coon songs, and Mazie King, a toe dancer.

"Carlyon Sahib," a play by Prof Gilbert Murray, lately produced in London without much success by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, deals with cholera germs, infanticide, hypnotism, and glioma, a disease of the brain.

Manager George W. Lederer of the Casino has brought suit in Boston against Miss Lillian Russell for $15,000. He claims to have been damaged to that extent by her refusal to continue the season in "La Belle Hélène."

Richard Carle, who appeared at Koster & Bial's in "In Gotham," the first of last season, and later in "A Dangerous Maid" at the Casino, has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play Shosshi Schmendrik in "Children of the Ghetto" next season.

Gerhart Hauptmann, whose Silesian fairy drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke," has been translated for Mr. and Mrs. Sothern, seems to have many new plays under way. "Der Arme Heinrich," which he has just finished, is founded on Hartmann von der Aue's mediæval epic. "The Shepherd's Song" is a Biblical drama, while "Jurakel" treats of peasant life in Silesia. His "Kunigunde von Kynast" will be acted in Berlin and Vienna early in the autumn.

LIEUT. M. K. SCHWENK DEAD.

Ex-Naval Officer Succumbs to a Complication of Diseases.

Lieut. Melton K. Schwenk died at his residence, 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last evening from appendicitis and a complication of diseases. He was taken ill Monday and was to have been removed to St. Luke's Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday, but his condition became too serious. During his illness he was attended by his brother, Dr. Peter N. Schwenk of Philadelphia.

Lieut. Schwenk was born in Lewisburg, Penn., forty-nine years ago. His father, Abraham, emigrated to this country some years before and located at Schwenkville, Ga., a few years later removing to Lewisburg. Lieut. Schwenk received a common school education, and in 1863 was appointed a cadet in the Annapolis Naval Academy.

He was graduated in 1867 and served in the navy until ten years ago. In 1886, while serving on the Alert at Panama, he received a severe injury to his hand by the explosion of a revolver. Three years later he retired from the navy, but afterward did duty on the schoolship St. Mary's.

At the outbreak of the late war with Spain Lieut. Schwenk offered his services to the Government and was assigned to duty on the receiving ship Newport. He served until two months ago, when he returned to this city and again assumed charge of the erection of a number of scows for the Street Cleaning Department.

Lieut. Schwenk is survived by a widow, a daughter 10 years old, and two brothers, Dr. Schwenk and Gen. Samuel K. Schwenk of Philadelphia, who arrived shortly after the death of Lieut. Schwenk. The funeral arrangements will be announced to-day.

Onondaga Prison Contract Is Awarded

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—The contract for the new Onondaga County Penitentiary, which will contain over 400 steel cells, was to-day awarded to Fred T. Lestrange, a contractor of this city. The cost of the building complete will be over $250,000.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition Favorable.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The condition of Mrs. McKinley continues favorable, and Dr. Rizey, after visiting her to-night, reported the patient as better than last night.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises..11:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..12:16	H. Gate....2:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:31	Gov. Isl'd..1:20	H. Gate....3:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 29.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algiers, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M
Koenigin Luise, Bremen.	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Ardanhu, Central America	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Haiti.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newlynn, La Plata.....	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Alleghany, Kingston....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull.....	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre.....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurenburg, Matanzas....	.....	.....
Lucania, Liverpool.....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London.....	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg.....	.....	11:30 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti...	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, La Plata..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp....	.....	.....
Werkendam, Amsterdam.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Button, La Plata.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 20 and 28; Shanghai, May 24 and 31; Yokohama, June 7, and Honolulu, June 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

TR

The Wanamaker Store.

Until further notice the store will close at noon on Saturdays.

Another Shoe Chapter

A FEW days more, and the last of the 120,000 pairs of new shoes, that have been selling at our stores for a half and two-thirds their retail value, will have found their wearers. It will not be the end of our shoe bargains, but it will be the end of the most astonishing sequence of them that the retail shoe business has ever known. It has been a Wanamaker movement that will be surpassed only by another Wanamaker movement.

These are new shoes, good shoes, stylish shoes; made for this season's wear by particular people. But note the comparison between the sale price and the standard price:—

The Sale, Fifth Floor

Women's $3 Shoes, $1.40

430 pairs of handsome shoes; black kidskin of finest quality with tops of cashmere vesting, in neat design and colorings; soles of oak leather, flexible sewed and bevel edge; heels of moderate height, neatly concaved; laced only; the most stylish lasts.

Women's Shoes, 90c. a Pair

Kidskin shoes, buttoned and laced; no pair worth less than $1.50; many would be cheap at $3, if in full supply. Some narrow Oxfords, broad bargains.

Children's Shoes, 25c. a Pair

Dollar shoes for infants; sizes 1 to 3; narrow widths; dollar-and-a-quarter shoes for children; sizes 5, 5½ and 6, most widths. Practically 4 pairs for the normal price of one.

Men's Tan Shoes, $1.40 a Pair

Laggards these, were expected for the opening sale three weeks ago; good now, but would have been in higher-priced company earlier; styles and weights correct; most sizes. None worth less than $2.50.

The Store, Main Floor

At $1.40 a pair—Tan shoes for children, kidskin, stout oak leather soles, neat tips; sizes 12 to 2.

At $2 a pair—Women's Oxfords; a dozen kinds; tan and black kid, plain or patent leather tips, light or heavy soles; all sizes and widths.

Reductions in Rugs These rugs are reduced in prices because they are nearly a year old. That's a singular reason,—what's a year in the age of a good rug?

It's a store-keeping reason,—new goods are coming. The new do not differ widely from these, but they take precedence just because they *are* new. So the older favorites go and the new favorites are installed,—the stock affections of a retailer are necessarily fickle.

Good rugs, and good values.

At 60c. sq. yd.—Agra Art Squares; heavy, extra thick, closely woven, durable. Sizes, 3x3, 3x4, 3x5, 4x4, 4x5 feet. New grade of the same sort would cost one-half more.

At $20 each—Axminster rugs; look like Orientals; all in one piece; no seams; 7 ft 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Were $27.

At $25 each—Axminsters, as above; 9 ft. x 12 ft. Were $35.

At $15 each—Axminsters, as above; 6 ft. x 9 ft. Were $22.

At $7 each—Fibre rugs; good sellers in season; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.

At $9 each—Fibre rugs; 9 ft. x 12 ft.

At $1.35 each—Velvet rugs; 27x54 in.

Third floor.

Summer Frocks Reduced White organdies, soft, filmy, exquisitely trimmed; colored organdies in beautiful floral display; handsome piques in white, in colors; serviceable percales, and separate skirts for all shirt-waist occasions. Doesn't that suggest a perfect Summer wardrobe?

We have the whole array at hand, as tasteful and well-made as ever. Reduced now, when reductions are valuable—when Summer is just beginning:—

At $9.50—White organdies and a few piques; exceptional values.

At $10—Colored organdies, piques and percales; values up to $18.

At $15—Piques in various styles and colors; also a few fluffy dresses; values up to $23.50.

A large assortment of separate skirts; all attractive prices; many surprises.

Second floor, Broadway.

Plenty of Bathing Suits Have you known the disappointment of finding your size in every style of bathing suit presented, except in the one style that you fancied? That is an experience that we try to save you, here. Hence, an unusually large stock.

Conservative in style, of course, but highly varied in forms of effectiveness. Conservative, but not conventional.

At $2—Of black mohair; turn-down collar, yoke effect; sleeves trimmed.

At $2.50—Of blue flannel; collar in yoke effect; skirt trimmed with braid.

At $3.50—Of blue flannel; shield sailor collar; sleeves and skirt attractively braid trimmed.

At $3.75—Of mohair; fancy collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with braid.

At $4.25—Of black mohair; sailor collar and skirt trimmed with white braid.

At $4.50—Of flannel, black-and-blue and white-and-red; sailor collar of duck, braid trimmed.

Other attractive suits at $5 and up to $10.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Lawn Shirt Waists Especially Good Values Of white and colored lawns, in late styles, beautifully finished and selling at much less than regularly:—

Two styles at $1 that sold until now at $1.50 and $1.75 respectively. One of white drop-stitch lawn with full front; yoke back with plaits. The other of colored corded lawns with bayadere or bias striped fronts; some with polka dots; yoke and plaited back.

At 85c.—Of white lawn; full front with 8 wide plaits across bust; yoke and plaited back. Only reasonable at $1.25.

Most attractively embroidered or lace-trimmed and plaited waists in various styles, at $1.25 to $6.50.

Second floor.

Japanese Lanterns and Umbrellas Very effective are these in decorations for Independence Day, and other celebrations, lawn parties and the like. Used extensively, too, *in* the home. These glass bead lanterns, for instance. Handsome, cheap.

$1 kinds at 50c. $2.75 kinds at $1.
$1.50 kinds at 75c. $5 kinds at $2.75.
$2 kinds at $1. $7.50 kinds at $3.75.

And some large paper lanterns proportionately reduced in price. 15c. and 25c. These are just a little bit imperfect.

There are also shown groups of lanterns comprising 20 different shapes and decorations; these are $1.50 for the lot of 20. Another group of 12 designs larger than the above, at $3.50 for the doz. Other styles at 3c. up to 85c.

Fancy paper umbrellas, in great favor for interior decorations, also suitable for lawns and verandas at these prices:

5 ft., 75c. 6 ft. $1. 7 ft., $1.35
8 ft., $1.75 10 ft., $2.75 12 ft., $3.75

12 ft., oiled, $4, especially adapted for out of door use.

A large variety of paper napkins, from 20c. to 45c. a 100.

Basement.

Black Velvet Ribbon—A Sale All widths of velvet ribbon,—linen or satin backs, rich, handsome ribbon that makes the plainest costume elegant. A main aisle counter of ribbon,—that means a place of honor won by their high value and low markings. Read:

SATIN BACKS
No. 1—35c. a piece.
No. 2—50c. a piece, 6c. a yard.
No. 3—60c. a piece, 7c. a yard.
No. 4—65c. a piece, 8c. a yard.
No. 5—80c. a piece, 9c. a yard.
No. 7—$1 a piece, 11c. a yard.
No. 9—$1.40 a piece, 15c. a yard.
No. 12—$1.70 a piece, 18c. a yard.
No. 16—$2 a piece, 21c. a yard.
No. 22—$2.40 a piece, 25c. a yard.
No. 40—$2.90 a piece, 30c. a yard.
No. 50—$3.10 a piece, 32c. a yard.

LINEN BACKS
No. 1—17c. a piece. No. 1½—18c. a piece.
No. 1¼—22c. a piece. No. 1¾—25c. a piece.
No. 1½—27c. a piece. No. 1¾—30c. a piece.
No. 2—35c. a piece.
No. 2¼—38c. a piece, 4c. a yard.
No. 2½—40c. a piece, 5c. a yard.
No. 3—42c. a piece, 5c. a yard.
No. 3¼—45c. a piece, 5c. a yard.
No. 3½—50c. a piece, 6c. a yard.
No. 4—60c. a piece, 7c. a yard.
No. 4½—65c. a piece, 7c. a yard.
No. 5—75c. a piece, 8c. a yard.
No. 5½—80c. a piece, 9c. a yard.
No. 6—90c. a piece, 10c. a yard.
No. 6½—$1 a piece, 11c. a yard.
No. 7—$1.10 a piece, 12c. a yard.
No. 8—$1.20 a piece, 13c. a yard.
No. 9—$1.35 a piece, 14c. a yard.
No. 10—$1.40 a piece, 15c. a yard.
No. 11—$1.50 a piece, 16c. a yard.
No. 12—$1.75 a piece, 18c. a yard.

Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Colored Wrappers The best point in a wrapper is comfort. These are well-made, full and roomy. The second best point is beauty. These are dainty in color and design, attractive in material and finish. What more can be desired,—little prices? Very well, see these:

At 65c.—Printed figured chintz; yoke back and front; plaited back, full front; braid on collar and yoke.

At 75c.—Figured lawn; yoke back, Empire front; shield with one row of insertion; sailor collar, sleeves and shield lace trimmed.

At 85c.—Figured lawns; yoke and plaited back; full front; bretelles; braid on collar, yoke and sleeves.

At $1—Striped lawn; fitted back, full front; round yoke front; yoke, collar and sleeves trimmed with white braid.

At $1.75—Figured lawns; round yoke back and front; plaited back and full front; double ruffle around yoke; collar and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Up to $6.50—Fine lawns or dimities; elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Queen Mary Toilet Goods All of this relates of our own preparations, every one of which has been known for its excellence under some other name. Hardly less widely known under the name of "Queen Mary" though re-christened not so long ago. Superior goods and inexpensive. Note these prices:—

Queen Mary Toilet Waters, in all odors, 3 oz., 25c.; 6 oz., 50c.; 8 oz., 75c.
Triple Extract, ¾ oz., 25c.; 1¼ oz., 45c.
Gossip and Queen of Violets, 45c. and $1.50.
Phytalia, an excellent hair tonic, 45c. and 85c.
Witch Hazel, 12c., 18c., and 20c.
Eau de Quinine, 25c., 50c. and $1.
Bay Rum, 25c. and 50c. Florida Water, 35c.
Almond Meal, 25c. Sachet in bottles, 10c. and 25c.
Lavender Smelling Salts, 25c.

Tenth street.

Memoranda On Notions It's hard to remember all the little essentials; it's harde to be without them when they're needed. Here's a list to prevent both difficulties, and prices to save the pennies:

Needle Books, 3c. each. French Pin Books, 5c. each.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c. each.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c. each.
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c. card.
Hair Pins, 10c. doz. papers.
Shoe Button Hooks, wood handles, 2c. each.
Stocking Darners, with handles, 2c. each.
Sewing Silk, large spools, 18c. each.
Safety Pins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 2c. doz.
Cotton Tape, assorted widths, 2c. bundle.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4c. doz.
Stockinet Dress Shields, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5c. pair.
Lightweight Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4, 7c. pair.
Rubber lined Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4, 7c pair.
Wanamaker Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd., 8c.
Pearl Head Lace Pins, 7c. doz.
Kid Hair Curlers, 4c. doz. Curling irons, 2c. each.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, 2c. card.
Muslin covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Prussia Binding, 4-yd. piece, 12c.
Taffeta Ribbon, 8c. piece. Glace Skirt Belts, 3c. each.
Silk Stitched Bone Casing, 9-yd. piece, 7c.

Basement.

Housekeeping Necessities Humble, oft-neglected articles, the importance of which is most appreciated when absent. Annoyance of this nature may be avoided if you will take this list and note your needs now. Prices are right:

Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c. cake.
Wooden Potato Mashers, 3c. Rolling Pins, 5c.
Household Ammonia, 5c. pint; 10c. qt. bottle.
Save-all Candlesticks, 5c. Wash Boards, 10c.
Chamois Skins, 5c., 10c. Rolling Pins, 5c.
Vegetable Slicers, 10c. Egg Poachers, 10c.
Japanned Bread Trays, 10c.
Dust Brushes, 20c. and 25c.
Japanned Chamber Pails, 50c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 50c.
Sugar Canisters, 63c.; from $1.25.
Coffee and Tea Canisters, 10c.; from 20c.
The Wanamaker Wringer, rolls guaranteed for one year; $1.85.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

COLUMBIA BEATS DEFENDER

Wins by Eight Minutes in a Long Race to Windward.

HIGH WIND AND HEAVY SEA

Defender Had Two-Minute Handicap, but Was Beaten After First Ten Miles Had Been Sailed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—In a thirty-eight-mile beat to windward, the new yacht Columbia beat the Defender eight minutes, besides giving the old champion a two-minute handicap. Yachtsmen from New York and hereabouts are jubilant, for the yacht's most sterling qualities must come out in a race to windward.

The race was from Brenton's Reef Lightship, off Newport, to New London. The Defender was given a two-minute start. Thirty-two miles of the thirty-eight were a beat to windward, with such a stiff breeze blowing that neither yacht cared to carry a working topsail, and it was in this kind of work that the Columbia gained such a long lead, averaging more than a quarter of a minute per mile faster than the Defender. At this, the water was very rough, but the new boat rode very easily and did not buffet the waves as much as the Defender.

When Newport awoke this morning it looked like an all-day storm, and a stiff breeze from the southwest put white crests on the waves in the inner harbor. The Defender hoisted anchor shortly after 10 o'clock and ran down the east passage under her jib. Her mainsail was hoisted on the way out, and Capt. Rhodes sawed down as far as Castle Hill to get a look at the weather outside, and knocked about the bay for a while awaiting the Columbia.

The crew of the Columbia hauled anchor at 11:15 o'clock, and she was towed down as far as Castle Hill, where the hawser was cast off and the yacht beat out to sea under her three lower sails. On board were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Newbury D. Thorne, and Herbert C. Leeds. On the Defender were W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Harry Havemeyer, and E. C. Potter.

John H. Hanan of the New York Yacht Club followed the boats down as far as Watch Hill with his steam yacht Sagamore. The sloop yacht Navahoe, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Wetmore, and Richard McCready, started out from Newport an hour before the other boats, bound for New London.

The Defender was inside Brenton's Reef Lightship, loafing along under jib and mainsail, waiting for her rival. There was a pretty heavy sea, and as the two yachts plunged along clouds of spray were thrown into the air from under their bows and fell away to leeward. The weather was rather threatening at the start, and a light rain compelled the crews of the two yachts to don their oilskins. The showers were not very heavy, but lasted nearly all day. The Columbia ran up to the Defender rapidly, and continued on the starboard tack until the lightship was passed. The Columbia was at that time 300 yards to leeward of the Defender, and half her length ahead.

At 12 o'clock both boats tacked around with the lightship, leaving on the starboard. They continued along on this hitch for about five minutes, the Columbia luffing up to take a haul on the jib halyards. At 12:30 o'clock the Defender broke out her staysail, and the race was on, with the Defender to windward. Ten minutes later both yachts tacked to port, heading toward Point Judith, and footing very fast. At first the Defender gained a trifle, but as they continued on this hitch the Columbia crawled up slowly, and but for a southerly shift of the wind would have crossed the Defender's bow on the next tack.

The shift in the wind helped the Defender considerably, and when at 1 o'clock the Columbia tacked to starboard, about a mile off the Point Judith whistling buoy, she could have forced the Defender about, but the latter tacked a hundred feet off the lee bow of the Columbia.

Capt. Barr could not stand having his wind stolen by the Defender, so he at once fetched about and stood up along shore on the port tack. Then the Columbia began to gain slowly on the Defender, and at the same time got into the wind better. In twenty-five minutes the new boat had worked across the Defender's bow and was to windward of her.

With plenty of wind the yachts held down the shore on the port tack, the Columbia continuing to gain. Off Noyes Point she was over half a mile ahead, and steadily increased her lead, and when she finally came about off the end of Fisher's Island the distance between the two boats was nearly a mile.

At 1:38 o'clock the Columbia took her final port hitch, this time fetching well by Race Rock. The Defender held on the starboard tack and then turned in after the leader. The boats proceeded up the harbor, the Columbia coming to anchor at 4:28 and the Defender eight minutes later.

The great white yachts made a fine marine picture as they raced up the bay with their enormous sails bellying out with the strong breeze from over the quarter and with the water curling away from their sharp bows. The Columbia made gain on the reach over the Defender, so far as could be observed.

Off the Pequot, the Columbia dropped her jib and forestaysail and let go her anchor well out in the stream. The Defender anchored near her. Both boats were sailed skillfully. Capt. "Charlie" Barr was at the Columbia's wheel the entire distance, and Capt. Rhodes steered the Defender. After the first ten miles the race was uninteresting to watch, for the Columbia had in that short distance worked out into a fine windward position and gained steadily on the Defender.

While everything was being made snug aboard the Defender, her managing owner, Mr. Butler Duncan, rowed over to the Columbia and congratulated Mr. Iselin on the splendid showing the new boat had made in to-day's racing. Mr. Iselin and everybody aboard the Columbia were delighted at the racer's great speed. He had nothing to say except that he was more than ever satisfied with his boat. He had not figured out how many minutes he had beaten the Defender, but Woodbury Kane stated that he thought about eight minutes was nearly right. Mr. Iselin says the Columbia and the Defender will remain here until after the college boat races and then go westward to New Rochelle.

THE RACE OFF SANDY HOOK.

Announcement of the Columbia-Defender Contest on July 6.

Official announcement of the race between Columbia and Defender, to be sailed off Sandy Hook on Thursday July 6, was made yesterday by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell. The race will be over a thirty-mile course, starting from Sandy Hook or Scotland Lightship, for a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup, offered by the New York Yacht Club. The yachts will sail either a course to windward or leeward and return, or a triangular course, according as the committee thinks best under the conditions of wind that obtain. The sailing directions are as follows:

START.—The start will be off Sandy Hook or Scotland Lightship, as will be signaled. The preparatory signal will be made at 11:30 A. M.

COURSES.—No. 1, (Letter B.) From the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to the windward, or to leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2, (Letter T.) From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; thence ten miles to and around another mark, and thence ten miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around.

Starting and finish lines, which will be between a point on the flagship Corsair, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship, will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

Compass courses will be set before the preparatory signal is made, and will be kept flying until after the start. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read beginning forward.

Marks will be floats displaying a red flag with white stripe.

STARTING SIGNALS.

Preparatory—A gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted.

Signal for the start—Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired and another red ball hoisted.

Handicap Time—Two minutes later a third gun will be fired and both balls will drop.

Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given.

The Iron Steamboat Co.'s tug Orpheus, which has been chartered for the members and their guests, will leave Pier 1, North River, at 9:30 A. M., and on the return will stop at that pier and at the foot of West Twenty-second Street. She will be in charge of the Secretary of the club, J. V. S. Oddie.

It was learned yesterday that the Columbia and Defender will be seen in at least one race on the Sound if the change in the date of their race off Sandy Hook from July 1 to July 6 does not seriously affect negotiations now under way. According to the information obtained yesterday, Mr. Iselin consented recently to a race with Defender at the annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club, of Riverside, Conn., which was scheduled for July 8. Owing to the change of the date of the Columbia-Defender race off Sandy Hook, Mr. Iselin thought it better not to enter Columbia for a date so soon following as the 6th, and suggested the 10th. That would bring the race on a Monday, and the members of the club objected to having their regatta on that day. It now appears to be a question of holding the regatta on Monday, July 10, or of having it on July 15, which will be a Saturday.

WILL DREDGE NEWPORT HARBOR.

Government Will Provide More Suitable Anchorage Area.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Yachtsmen and others will be pleased to learn that Newport inner harbor is to be dredged under the direction of Major Lockwood of the United States Engineer Corps so as to give proper anchorage room such as they have desired for some time.

The work, for which the Government has asked for bids, includes the dredging of the northeast side of the Dolphin at the torpedo station, which spot has always been a menace to yachts and vessels generally, and removing about 17,000 cubic yards of mud, and in dredging in the "10-foot anchorage area" in the south part of the harbor, where the material is very hard.

The depth of cutting on the northeast of the Dolphin is to be from 0 to 4 feet. The Government officials state that the dredged area northeast of the Dolphin will be 15 feet deep, and the anchorage area 10 feet deep at mean low water. With this work completed the yachts will not only have more room to anchor in but they will have a safe anchorage, and will not be compelled to remain outside the inner harbor, where the winds from the north and south blow strong and interfere with yachting at times.

Atlantic Yacht Club Will See Races.

NEWPORT, June 28.—The Atlantic Yacht Club intends to visit Newport on July 20 to witness the series of races between the Columbia and Defender for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Arrivals of yachts to-day include chooner Nymph. Sailed: Steam yachts Narada and Avenel, schooner Crusader, sloops Columbia, Defender, Navahoe and tender St. Michaels.

NIPPON MARU'S SAILORS DROWN.

Two Bodies from Quarantined Ship Found in San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The bodies of two Japanese sailors of the steamship Nippon Maru, which is quarantined because of deaths on board from the bubonic plague, were found in the bay to-day and towed to a point off shore by fishermen, who were afraid to touch the bodies any more than was necessary to attach a rope to them for towing purposes. The Coroner was notified and the bodies were taken to the Morgue, where every precaution is being taken to prevent any spread of the disease, should the men have carried any germs with them into the bay.

It is believed the men were afraid to stay on the steamer, and after attaching life preservers to their bodies, jumped overboard and were drowned. On the trip of the Maru from Honolulu to this city a young Japanese girl died from a mysterious disease and was buried at sea an hour after death. Apoplexy was given as the cause of her death, but the affliction seldom seizes on one so young, and the Japanese never die of the complaint. It is believed the disease has been stamped out from the Maru, but she will be kept in quarantine for some time as a precautionary measure.

GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Major True Asserts They Are Not Neglected in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—At the instance of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington recently instituted an investigation of the published report that the Government was neglecting the graves of the Confederate dead in the National cemetery at Arlington. The report of Major T. E. True, the Depot Quartermaster, who has charge of Arlington Cemetery, has just been filed at the War Department.

"There are," says Major True, "136 Confederate soldiers and civilians, State prisoners, now interred at Arlington National Cemetery. Of this number 126 are known and 10 are unknown. These dead are buried with other honorable dead in the cemetery, their graves are known and recorded, are marked with head stones very similar to those marking the graves of Union soldiers, bearing the name, but not the regiment, company, or State, as in the case of Union soldiers, are well sodded and cared for, according to regulation, precisely as the graves of all the other dead in that cemetery are cared for.

"In short, the Confederate dead are honorably interred and honorably cared for. It is hardly probable that they would be so well cared for in any other than a National cemetery."

THE TELEPHONE CONVENTION.

"Independent" Lines Said to be Backed by John W. Mackay.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The third annual convention of the Independent Telephone Association opened here yesterday, 350 delegates from eighteen States being present. President James H. Thomas of Chillicothe, Ohio, in his address declared the necessity of the union of local telephone systems with the State companies, and these with one grand National system on an equitable basis.

The Record says: "John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, arrived here to-day. It was given out that he was the principal factor in the movement of the Independent telephone managers to consolidate local interests for the purpose of fighting the Bell corporations. Mr. Mackay passed the day in consultation with independent telephone men. He is said to be the backer of the independent telephone system, and his capital is reported to be behind the general scheme of inter-State consolidation."

FRENCH LINE TO PAY $20,000.

Mme. Resal Gets Damages for the Loss of Her Husband on La Bourgogne.

PARIS, June 28.—The action for damages brought by Mme. Resal, as a result of the loss of her husband by the sinking of the French liner La Bourgogne in the collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, July 4, 1898, off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, has resulted in a verdict against the company for 100,000 francs.

The plaintiff is debarred from claiming any money lost with M. Resal, which may hereafter be recovered.

The Court found the company responsible for the acts of the Captain, who was declared to have been at fault in not bringing his ship to a standstill after the collision, in losing time in launching the boats, and in not furnishing the passengers with lifeboats.

Capt. Henry Dies at Sea.

LONDON, June 28.—Advices have been received which state that the ship Cyrus Wakefield, of and from New York April 4, for San Francisco, put into Stanley, Falkland Islands, on June 18, slightly damaged, and that Capt. Henry, who had sailed in her, was dead.

The Raritan Electric Company.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 28.—Articles of incorporation of the Raritan Electric Manufacturing Company were filed with the County Clerk this morning. The company is the successor of the Beacon Lamp Company, recently sold out in bankruptcy proceedings. It will manufacture electric light bulbs and furnish electricity for heating, lighting, and power. The company is capitalized at $150,000, half of which is preferred stock, paying a guaranteed dividend of 7 per cent. annually. The incorporators, all of whom are residents of New York City, are Albert H. Gleason, Frederick W. Watriss, and W. Russell Osborn.

George Sheldon Commits Suicide.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 28.—George Sheldon of Copake, aged about forty-five years, a brother of ex-Surrogate Collins Sheldon of Dutchess County, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself at the home of Samuel Cook, a farmer, whom he was visiting. He had been separated from his wife for some years, and it is believed that he killed himself while in a melancholy frame of mind.

PONDS EXTRACT
CURES INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES

ALBERT S. MOORE A BANKRUPT.

His Petition Recalls Charges of Forgery Against Him.

Albert S. Moore, who lives in Brewster, Putnam County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $86,415 and no available assets. He had 124 shares of the East River Silk Company of Astoria, but they are pledged as collateral for more than their value. His life is insured for $10,300 in his wife's favor.

Most of Moore's liabilities were incurred in the failure of the East River Silk Company, of which he was Treasurer, in June, 1895, and $60,086 of the amount is represented in notes of the company, which he indorsed. The company went under in 1895, after Moore had been arrested for forgery. He confessed, while in the Tombs, that he forged the name of Robert W. Inman, now dead, of the firm of cotton brokers, Inman, Swann & Co.

Moore had previously been a clerk in the employ of that firm, and was discharged for speculation. He had, however, saved some money and acquired an interest in the East River Silk Company, of which Robert Inman was President, and he became Treasurer of it. He kept on speculating, and then, losing money, prepared a draft which he signed for the silk company, and on which he forged an acceptance by Robert W. Inman. He carried the note to a bank in which he had an account, and it was readily discounted for him. This was not the first time he had committed forgery, as he admitted in the Tombs later that when in the employ of Inman, Swann & Co. he forged a note to help out his broker, who was in financial distress, and called upon him for more margin.

Moore kept up his forgeries till they aggregated, it is believed, nearly $75,000. President Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Union Bank detected him by noticing a forged $12,000 draft on which he had indorsed Mr. Inman's name and that of Inman, Swann & Co. He had signed the firm's name with a peculiar flourish which Mr. Hendrix thought unnatural when the draft (on which a cashier's check from the National Union Bank had been obtained,) came before his eyes.

After Moore's arrest on June 13, 1895, the factory of the East River Silk Company was attached to meet claims against him, as he had raised amounts as if for the company. Moore was a member of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, and stood well in the community.

MANY STRANDED SOLDIERS HERE

Have Spent the Money Received to Pay Their Fares Home.

The Army Quartermaster's Department is perplexed over the arrival of men from Cuba who have not the means to get to their homes throughout the country after they land here from transports. There are scores of soldiers walking the streets stranded and complaining because the Government will not send them to their homes. These men have been discharged from regiments in Cuba and Puerto Rico. They have been paid off and received money for transportation, but have spent it.

There arrived here two days ago on the transport Buford thirty teamsters who had only received transportation from Cuba to New York, though they claim to have entered the service from various inland cities. These men are now stranded here, and the Quartermaster's Department is unable to help them without an order from the War Department.

The men appeared at the Army Building yesterday and detailed their grievances to Department Quartermaster Col. Kimball. The majority of the men said that their homes were in Augusta, Ga., and St. Louis. According to the men's discharge papers they were to receive transportation "to the United States." Col. Kimball expressed the conviction that the men's plight resulted from a clerical error in the Army Bureau in Cuba. He notified the War Department over the telephone of the condition of the men and thinks the mistake will be rectified and the men sent home.

GOOD NEWS MAY HAVE KILLED.

Lauman Died After Receiving Word a Cousin Had Become Rich.

A letter containing too much good news, it is thought, killed William Lauman yesterday. Lauman lived at 695 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and was in his sixty-eighth year. Early in the morning he left home for a walk, carrying in his pocket a letter just received from a cousin in Villa Park, Col., in which the writer said he had become a rich man and wanted Lauman to come out with his wife and two unmarried daughters to live with him.

With his mind full of this good news, Lauman paused in his walk and dropped into the saloon of Henry Koch, at 714 Courtlandt Avenue. With a pleasant "Good morning" to the bartender he walked into the back room and sat down. A few seconds later the bartender thought he would go in and inquire if his guest wished anything. On reaching the door he saw Lauman suddenly fall. A doctor pronounced him dead.

Lauman had been in the brewing business, and was one of the first workmen in the old Rivius Brewery, in Third Avenue. He leaves a wife and three daughters, one of whom is married.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SPEECH.

Speaks Nine Hours Against the Administration in the Yukon.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 28.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who commenced speaking on the Yukon charges at 3 o'clock yesterday, concluded his speech at 6 o'clock this evening. He talked for nine hours, six yesterday and three to-day. It was the longest speech ever delivered in Parliament.

The resolution which Sir Charles handed the Speaker when he had finished his speech, contained 15,000 words. It required one hour and fifteen minutes in which to read it. It contained a summary of Sir Charles's speech about the administration in the Yukon, and charged the ministers with neglect, and the officials with corruption. It was particularly severe against Major Walsh, who was declared to have led an immoral life in the Klondike.

Sir Charles wanted a commission of two Judges to prove all this, failing which he was willing to retire to private life. As it required the greater part of the evening to dispose of the speaker's lengthy document, Mr. Sifton was compelled to defer his reply until to-morrow.

Mount McKinley 20,460 Feet High.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Numerous queries are being received by scientific bureaus as to the measurements of Mount McKinley, Alaska. The elevation of this mountain, as determined by the geological survey parties in the last field season, is 20,460 feet above mean sea level.

FUGITIVE RETURNS FOR TRIAL.

Louis F. Menage of Minneapolis Answers Grand Larceny Charges.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 28.—After six years of absence in Guatemala and Mexico, Louis F. Menage has returned to Minneapolis, pleaded not guilty to the three remaining indictments against him, and has been released on $10,000 bail.

There were three long indictments. The first was that under which William S. Streeter, Vice President of the Guarantee Loan Company, while Menage was President, was last tried. It charged grand larceny in the first degree for the alleged appropriation of $270,322. Another indictment charged the theft of exactly the same amount, and the other the theft of over $700,000. A number of the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury in the examination are dead, others have left the State, and the whereabouts of others are unknown.

The collapse of the Guarantee Loan Company occurred May 17, 1893, upon an order for the appointment of a receiver at the request of creditors, to whom the company owed only $371. The receiver on an examination found that of more than $3,000,000 short time paper, all but $644,000 was "straw" and absolutely worthless. New York, New England, and Pennsylvania people were the heaviest losers.

Illinois Commissioner to Paris.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—Gov. Tanner to-day appointed John W. Gates, the President of the Illinois Steel Company, Illinois Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

ROBERT P. PORTER SAILS.

Declares Annexation the Only Salvation for Cuba and Puerto Rico—Tariff in the Islands.

Robert P. Porter sailed on the American Line steamer St. Paul yesterday for Europe. He arrived in this country some days ago from a tour of Europe, and returns to complete economic investigations in Russia. Asked about his Cuban and Puerto Rican tariff and fiscal work, Mr. Porter said the fiscal machinery of the two Islands was working satisfactorily. Collections were a little in excess of his estimate, and exceeded in Cuba the amount collected by the Spanish authorities, in spite of the fact that the duties have been lowered two-thirds.

It was impossible to accord too much praise to the United States military and civil officers who had performed the work.

Asked as to his views on the future of Cuba, Mr. Porter said: "The future of Cuba, in my opinion, can only lay in annexation, and the longer the Cubans in Cuba and the anti-expansionists in the United States continue to deceive themselves and the people by suggesting any other solution, the longer capital and enterprise will be held back from the island."

"What about these proposals for special treaties, such as that recently suggested by Gen. Wilson, commander at Matanzas?" Mr. Porter was asked.

"We cannot, in my opinion, make a special treaty with Cuba as an independent State, any more than a man can ask his own consent to marry his own ward in chancery. The United States is responsible for Cuba, and that responsibility is recognized throughout the world."

"What effect will the new treaties with the British West Indies have upon Cuban products?"

"The treaties which have just been concluded with the British colonies of Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, and probably Jamaica, will probably be acted upon by the next Congress. So far as they offer the 20 per cent. reciprocal reduction on sugar they will, of course, discriminate against Cuban sugar."

"How much will that discrimination figure out?"

"According to an expert who testified on the sugar question when I had the matter under consideration, the United States tariff will, after these treaties are approved, be upon 96 degrees centrifugal sugars as follows: From Cuba, $1.685 per 100 pounds; from the British Colonies, $1.348 per 100 pounds. This is a 20 per cent. discrimination against Cuba, in which we are interested.

"This is not the worst of it, for with Puerto Rico annexed and sugar from the Sandwich Islands free, we shall have 200,000 tons of sugar coming in at reduced duty by treaty, and say 350,000 tons free from the Sandwich Islands and Puerto Rico, which, together, will be a serious matter for the Cuban sugar producers."

"How could the United States get along without the revenue of $60,000,000 or $65,000,000 from sugar?"

"Leave Secretary Gage to adjust the revenue side of the question. Out and out annexation is the logical, reasonable, practical policy both for Puerto Rico and Cuba, and there can be no prosperity or new industrial development in those islands until a majority of people in the United States and a majority of people in Cuba see this and bring it about."

FOR THE DESTITUTE CUBANS.

Miguel Gomez Wants Implements and Seeds Distributed.

HAVANA, June 28.—Miguel Gomez, Civil Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, accompanied by a commission of the leading men of the province, has arrived here with the view of presenting a scheme for the distribution of agricultural implements and seed. Thus far he has not had an interview with the Governor General; but the papers strongly indorse the project, supporting the theory that work, and not rations, is the true solution of the existing difficulties.

In the Province of Havana and the eastern parts of the Province of Pinar del Rio crop conditions are now fairly satisfactory. The cane is looking especially well, while the rains, though neither general nor copious, are sufficient to keep the crops vigorous. In the central and extreme western portions of Pinar del Rio the drought continues, and many crops have been utterly ruined.

A CUBAN OFFICER ARRESTED.

Major Acosta Charged with Complicity in the Mariel Robbery.

HAVANA, June 28.—According to advices from Artemisa, on the return there from Havana of Major José Acosta of the Cuban Army, with a considerable quantity of money, the rural guards arrested him on a charge of complicity in the recent safe robbery at Mariel. It was known that he had no funds before leaving the town, though he attempted to account for the possession of what was found upon him by saying that he had obtained the money at a bank in Havana. He attempted to resist arrest and fled, firing at the rural guards until his revolver was empty, though without hitting any one. The guards finally overtook him.

Acosta, who was somewhat prominent before the war, is a relative of Gen. Baldomera Acosta, Chief of Police at Marianao. He recently sold guns to unarmed Cubans to enable them to make application to the American paymasters in the distribution of the gratuity.

GEN. WOOD IN THE CABINET?

Havana Papers Say He May Head the Proposed Colonial Department.

HAVANA, June 28.—The local papers assert that Major Gen. Leonard Wood has received the offer from President McKinley of a position in the Cabinet as the head of the proposed new Department of the Colonies, in the event of Congress authorizing the department.

In the meantime, the papers say, Gen. Wood has been requested by the President to return to Santiago.

Dr. Brunner Starts for Savannah.

HAVANA, June 28.—Dr. W. T. Brunner, the retiring chief Quarantine officer, started for the United States to-day on the Plant Liner Mascotte. He goes to undertake similar duties at Savannah. Capt. Carter, of the Marine Hospital Service, will succeed him.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Fourteen New Cases and Twelve Deaths the Latest Report.

SANTIAG

RETURNED TO MRS. DODGE

Most of Jewelry and All Clothes Seized by Customs Officers.

STUFF HAD BEEN BOUGHT HERE

Pearl Necklace, Dog Collar, Scarf Pin, and Shirt-Waist Buttons Retained, but May Be Given Up.

The appraisement of the jewelry and wearing apparel of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, which were seized on Saturday last by the United States customs officials, was concluded yesterday at the Appraiser's Stores. As a result all the jewelry, with the exception of four pieces aggregating in value between $40,000 and $50,000, and all the wearing apparel were returned to Mrs. Dodge, who was present at the examination, on the ground that they were not dutiable, having been purchased in this country. The four pieces of jewelry retained are a pearl necklace, a jeweled dog collar, a scarf pin, and a set of shirt-waist buttons. These, however, may be returned to Mrs. Dodge, as she insists they were bought in this country.

One result of the appraisement has been to set at rest the reports that a number of the jewels are paste and not genuine. The testimony of the experts proved conclusively that all the jewels are genuine and easily worth the value placed upon them at the time of the seizure.

Interest was added to yesterday's proceedings by reason of the presence of Mrs. Dodge and her counsel, Edward Lauterbach, at the examination in the afternoon of the wearing apparel. The appraisal of the jewels had been made earlier in the day in the Appraiser's office by General W. Mendill, Assistant Appraiser J. Hart Brewer, and Special Agents William Theobald and John Curtis, and it was at its conclusion that the announcement of its result and of the genuineness of the jewels was made.

Mrs. Dodge arrived at the stores shortly after 1 o'clock. She wore a hollow-ground silk waist, with a dark blue skirt and black hat, trimmed with black and white feathers. When she reached the seizure rooms, on the fifth floor, she at once went to the private office of Inspector Jesse C. Grant, and there she remained talking with Mr. Lauterbach until the officials had finished laying out the wearing apparel taken from the trunks, each piece of which bore the initials "P. E. D." in conspicuous lettering.

It was then announced that the examination would begin. Mr. Lauterbach asked that the newspaper men be requested to withdraw, and this was done. The examination continued for about an hour, during which time Mrs. Dodge offered whatever explanations seemed to be necessary. Then, while the newspaper men were waiting in an outer room, Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Lauterbach descended on a large freight elevator to the Greenwich Street side of the building, where a cab in waiting drove them away.

The customs officials then announced the result of the examination as above stated. It was admitted that there was found a slight excess of dutiable wearing apparel over the $100 worth allowed by law, but it was stated by Special Agent Theobald that the excess was only a matter of a few dollars, and not worth mentioning.

The results of the appraisement will be reported by Appraiser Wakeman to Collector Bidwell, and the matter will then rest with him and the law department of his office.

THE CASE OF JACOB HAT.

His Alleged Smuggling May Develop Some Interesting Facts.

The case of Jacob Hat, the second class passenger on the American liner St. Paul, who is alleged to have smuggled a gold and diamond chatelaine worth $1,100 and a chased gold and onyx snuffbox valued at $400, now bids fair to develop into a more important case than was at first supposed.

Customs Detectives Brown and Donohue have been looking up Mr. Hat's record. It is now known that the man crossed the ocean several times this year, and that on his arrival here last March he brought over with him other jewelry on which he secured a considerable loan. This property has been located. According to the information obtained by the customs officials, several of Hat's friends have also been traveling to and fro across the Atlantic lately, and it is believed that they brought contraband goods in the form of jewelry and gems with them.

Hat described himself as a former pawnbroker, and the Continental police will be communicated with concerning him. He claims to have given up business in Europe a few years ago for the purpose of making a prospecting tour in Brazil.

There is a suspicion that the jewelry seized may have been Hat, however, says it is his personal property, and showed the initials "J. H." on the chatelaine.

THE RAMSEY INQUEST BEGUN.

Woman Who Killed Her Husband Said to Have Homicidal Mania.

Coroner Bausch began an inquest yesterday into the death of Hervey J. Ramsey, whose throat was cut by his wife on Friday last because, she said, he annoyed her by his snoring. Mrs. Ramsey's father, Thomas C. Simpson, was in court, as were several of her friends from Williamsport.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier said the District Attorney is satisfied that Mrs. Ramsey is insane, and that when the case is presented to the Grand Jury an application will be made for a commission with a view to her committal to an asylum. Edward McKinley, her counsel, however, is opposed to this. He wants her committed to the care of her friends.

Policeman Calvin Nash, who arrested Mrs. Ramsey at the Garden Hotel, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, where the crime was committed, said that she told him she had cut her husband's throat because his snoring annoyed her. At the police station she told the Sergeant that she wanted to see the color of her husband's blood. On the way to the Coroner's office she asked the witness whether he was taking her to be "electrocuted," and said that if her husband was dead she did not want to live.

Coroner Bausch adjourned the inquest until 2 o'clock at the request of District Attorney Gardiner, who entered the Court and asked that Mrs. Ramsey be examined by expert alienists. Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, the Tombs physician, and Dr. Sayre of Bellevue Hospital, were appointed to examine her and will make their report this afternoon.

Warden Hagan is extremely anxious to get Mrs. Ramsey off his hands. He said yesterday that Dr. Campbell had reported to him that she has homicidal mania and needs constant watching, as she may at any time attempt to kill herself or some one else.

MATRONS MAY NOT BE MATRONS.

Law They Wanted Passed May Legislate Them Out of Office.

What appears to be a serious discovery for the matrons employed in the station houses of the city is the finding by President York of the Police Board that the amendment to the charter in relation to appointments of police matrons, which amendment the matrons themselves pushed through until it was passed and signed by the Governor, may actually legislate them out of office. There appears to be a peculiar wording of the amendment, all of which reads in the future tense, but not a single word, President York stated, refers to the present matrons, and it looks as if they are not police matrons. There are sixty-one of the matrons altogether.

President York has asked the Corporation Counsel for opinions on several points of the amendment, and he says that the board must stand on intelligent ground before any proceedings can be taken of any kind. The bill was passed and became a law May 25. President York received a copy of the bill, as amended, only a few days ago, and he has been going over it.

The amended law directs the Police Board to designate station houses near courts for the confinement of women under arrest, and also states that the board shall appoint for each station house so designated two respectable women who shall be known as police matrons, and their appointment shall be made in the same manner and under the same restrictions as patrolmen, so far as applicable, except that the question of age shall not apply.

The salary is fixed at $1,000 a year, and the matrons are compelled to pay 2 per cent of their salaries to the Police Pension Fund. They may be retired after twenty years' service on application, on half pay, or $500 on a certificate of permanent disability.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING.

Change in Course at Normal College—Salaries of Examiners.

The Board of Education held its bi-monthly meeting at the board rooms yesterday afternoon President Joseph J. Little presiding. Previous to the meeting of the board the Trustees of the Normal College held a short meeting and decided on a change in the course of study at the college. The course will hereafter be five and six years.

The Committee of Schools introduced a resolution asking that the salaries of the Board of Examiners be raised from $4,000 to $5,000. Commissioner Maxwell opposed the resolution, as did Commissioner Davis, as they said they had heard the examiners were delaying the reports concerning the appointment of teachers unnecessarily. The resolution was referred back to the committee to make an investigation.

The board authorized the Controller to issue corporate stock to the amount of $200,000 for the purchasing of a site on Park Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street, for a hall for the board. The building will adjoin the new building of the board now in process of construction.

RETAIL LIQUOR MEN ORGANIZE.

Officers for the United Wine and Trading Company.

The members of the new retail liquor dealers' association, who intend to buy their own wines and liquors from the producer direct and dispense entirely with the wholesalers and middlemen, met yesterday afternoon at 293 Bowery to adopt a name and elect Directors and officers. The meeting was a secret one, and adopted the name of the United Wine and Trading Company.

Twelve Directors were elected, as follows: Henry von Minden, John Reisenweber, Christoph T. Bode, John P. Friedhoff, John D. Strahmann, Frederick D. Fricke, Henry W. Gennerich, Diederich Knabe, William F. Hencken, Diedrich Basse, Frederick W. Meyer, and William Beste. Later the Directors elected as officers Henry von Minden, President; Diederich Knabe and Christoph T. Bode, respectively, First and Second Vice Presidents; John D. Strahmann, Treasurer, and Henry W. Gennerich, Secretary.

The Directors will meet to-morrow to select a headquarters and a place to establish its warehouse for the storage of liquors.

WILL OF JOHN G. MOORE.

Nearly All the Estate, Value Unknown, Is Left to the Family.

The will of John G. Moore of the firm of Moore & Schley was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known. There are no charitable bequests. His sisters, Ella and Vida Moore, and his brother, Harry B. Moore; Florence and Jessie Godfrey, children of Wilson Godfrey, each receives $10,000. To each servant who has been in his employ for a period of five years and upward Mr. Moore leaves $100 for each year he or she has worked for him. To the daughters of Harry B. Moore is left in trust $20,000.

Mr. Moore creates four funds out of his estate, for the benefit of his sister, Ella M. Moore; Sarah H. Aldrich, and Wilson and Louisa Godfrey. The will is dated Dec. 7, 1898. John W. Simpson and Thomas Thatcher are appointed executors. After some small bequests the bulk of the estate is left to the widow and two daughters, Ruth and Faith Moore.

Mr. Schley Succeeds Mr. Moore.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, Grant B. Schley was elected to fill a vacancy in the Directorate created by the death of John G. Moore. Resolutions of eulogy and sympathy on the death of John G. Moore were passed yesterday by his fellow-Directors of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.

FOR SERVICES AS HOUSEKEEPER.

Judgment for Mrs. Kehr, Who Believed She Was Lind's Wife.

The entering in the Supreme Court of a judgment for $6,020.32 in favor of Eliza Kehr against the estate of Sebastian Lind brings to a conclusion a remarkable case which has been in the courts for several years. For twenty-two years the plaintiff in the case believed that she was Lind's lawful wife. She had lived with him that time and had borne him five children. Only when Lind died in 1895 did she learn that he had a wife in Belise, British Honduras, to whom he had left the bulk of his estate, which, it is said, amounted to about $100,000, and included two large retail shoe stores on the east side.

It appears that in 1873 the woman met Lind in her native village in Germany. She was then a widow. Lind proposed to her and she accepted him. He then induced her to come to New York in order to be married. When they arrived here, Lind represented to the woman that under the laws of the United States a formal ceremony was not necessary, a common law marriage answering all purposes. This was twenty-three years ago, and from that date to the time of Lind's death the couple lived in this city as husband and wife.

It now appears that Lind was a merchant in Belise, Honduras, in 1873. He left there for Germany to purchase a stock of goods, leaving his lawfully wedded wife behind him in Central America. At his death, in 1895, Mrs. Kehr, believing that she was entitled to the estate, proceeded to recover it, when she was confronted by Justice Bischoff with the will in which the property was bequeathed to Lind's first wife.

Mrs. Kehr was, however, when the facts of the case were made known, advised to present a claim for her services as housekeeper. This she did through Attorney John G. Boyd, and Lewis S. Goebel was appointed a referee to pass upon the case. He reported in favor of Mrs. Kehr, and judgment was entered for the amount of her claim. Mrs. Kehr lives at 244 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

AN EAST SIDE KIDNAPPING.

"Able" Wollman's Imagination Caused a Panic in Ridge Street.

The police of the Delancey Street Station wore a tired look yesterday afternoon. Some of them gave utterance to emphatic sentiments as they mopped perspiration from their heated brows. Their disturbed state of mind was due to the fertile imagination of ten-year-old Abraham Wollman of 75 Ridge Street. At the same address live Isaac Shinefelt, a tailor, and his family. Mrs. Shinefelt left her nine-months-old son Edward in a baby carriage in front of the house yesterday. Papa Shinefelt, starting out for a walk, picked his son out of the carriage and took the child along with him. Five minutes later Mrs. Shinefelt came out and beheld the empty carriage.

"Kidnappers!" she screeched, looking wildly up and down the street.

This gave Able Wollman, the boy with the elastic imagination, his cue.

"Yes'm," he declared solemnly; "I seen 'em with me own eyes. One of 'em punched me in the jaw and ran away with Eddie."

Ten minutes later thirty-seven persons who had witnessed the kidnapping were in the Delancey Street Police Station giving the police thirty-seven different accurate and complete descriptions of the wretches who had purloined Baby Shinefelt. Several of them had seen the kidnappers loitering about the neighborhood for days.

The police acted promptly. They were resolved that this should be no Baby Clarke case. All conceivable avenues of escape for the villains were quickly closed and the precinct was being raked as with a fine comb.

The hunt was waxing warm when a man with a baby in his arms, the little one contentedly toying with the elder's whiskers, walked quietly up to 75 Ridge Street.

Mrs. Shinefelt, moaning and wringing her hands, was on the stoop receiving minute reports from the searching forces. At sight of the man with the baby she leaped down the stoop with a glad cry.

"Isaac! You got him!"

Isaac "had him," sure enough; had had him all the time, and when this was explained the police glanced furtively from the tips of their boots to the locality of Able Wollman's pistol pockets, but they curbed the desire they had in mind.

A Call to the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton

A call has been extended to the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton by the congregation of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, Brooklyn. Mr. Hamilton has been assistant rector of St. Agnes's Church, in Harlem, and was the first rector of St. Clement's Church. Mr. Hamilton probably will assume the duties of his office on Aug. 15. The Rev. William R. Watson of the diocese of Pittsburg, Penn., will fill the pulpit until the new pastor takes charge.

YALE'S SCHOOL YEAR CLOSES.

Faculty Confers Many Honorary Degrees and Awards Prizes, Scholarships, and Fellowships.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28.—The annual commencement of Yale University was celebrated to-day. The weather was decidedly inauspicious, rain beginning to fall about 9:30 A. M., a quarter of an hour before the forming of the elaborate procession.

Otherwise the ceremonies were carried out according to programme. The events of the day were the conferring of degrees to the number of 615, including those awarded to the members of the graduating classes of all departments of the university, and the honorary degrees, the announcement of prizes, and the awards of prizes, scholarships, and fellowships.

Candidates for degrees were divided numerically as follows: Doctors of Medicine, 7; Masters of Arts, 34; Doctors of Civil Law, 3; Civil Engineer, 1; Mechanical Engineers, 3; Masters of Sciences, 2; Doctors of Philosophy, 30; honorary degrees, 16.

The long procession formed shortly before 10 o'clock, headed by the Marshal, Prof. B. C. Schwab, his aides, and the High Sheriff of New Haven County. Next came the color guard, bearing the flags of the United States cruiser Yale, and a student chorus. Following were the candidates for the various degrees, all wearing their gowns, with the distinguishing hoods of the degrees. The university Faculty came next, with President Dwight and President-elect Hadley. The procession ended with the graduates of the university by classes. The exercises were held in Battell Chapel, the college church, at the close of the parade.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows, Prof. Fisher of the Theological School presenting the candidates:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, (Yale College, '57,) New York City; the Rev. Prof. George Adam Smith, Glasgow, Scotland.

Doctor of Laws—The Hon. Frederic Adams, (Yale College,) '62, Newark, N. J.; the Hon. George W. Griggs, Attorney General of the United States; the Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, (Yale College, '46,) Waterbury, Conn.; Emory McClintock, New York City; Prof. Charles S. Minot, M. D., Boston; Wirklicher Geheimrath Franz von Rottenburg, Curator of the University of Bonn, Germany.

Master of Arts—Robert Brookings, St. Louis, Mo.; Admiral Francis M. Bunce, United States Navy, (retired,) Hartford, Conn.; John R. Mott, New York; Capt. W. C. Wise, United States Navy, Norfolk, Va.; also the following former members of the college: The Rev. John H. Thomas, class of '68, Oxford, Ohio; Herman Livingston, class of '79, Catskill, N. Y.; William A. Otis, class of '86, Colorado Springs, Col.

Bachelor of Philosophy—John K. MacKenzie, class of '89, Chicago.

Among the distinguished guests on the platform were the Rev. Prof. E. D. Morris, '49; Judge Francis M. Finch, '49; the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, son of President Mark Hopkins; Prof. Whitney, of Beloit College; Prof. John H. Hewitt, '50; the Rev. Dr. Philip Moxon, Springfield, Mass.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., M. E.

Degree Conferred Upon Him by Yale University.

The degree of M. E. (Mechanical Engineer) was conferred by Yale University yesterday upon Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., for work done for the Sheffield Scientific School. Mr. Vanderbilt was graduated from Yale four years ago, after the regular academic course of four years, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and with honors in natural sciences. These honors were specially for work done in the Scientific Department. The M. E. degree at Yale is not a graduating degree as it is at some colleges, never being given, except for post graduate work.

About two years ago Mr. Vanderbilt took up mechanical work in a course in the Sheffield Scientific School. He did all of the work in New York, going to New Haven each week for instruction, &c. Since the greater part of this work consists of designs of various mechanical subjects, the work being shown by drawings, this arrangement of non-resident work was possible. The other portion of the work, the theoretical and reading matter, had to be carried out in such a way as to be satisfactory to the examiners.

In June of last year Mr. Vanderbilt received the degree of Ph. B. (Bachelor of Philosophy,) which is usually given to the graduates of the Scientific School on completing their regular course for the year's work. Within the past year Mr. Vanderbilt has accomplished the work necessary to satisfy the officers of the Sheffield Scientific School that he possessed sufficient technical knowledge to be awarded the M. E.

HARVARD CONFERS DEGREES.

Honors Jules Cambon, Gen. Wood, Admiral Sampson, and Others—Seniors Receive Their Degrees.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—Harvard University closed its 262d year to-day with the graduation of the class of 1899 and the conferring of degrees upon the members of the senior class and others, the course and honorary degrees reaching an aggregate of 986. The exercises were held in Sanders Theatre.

The commencement parts were as follows: Dissertation in Latin—Edward P. Alexander.

Disquisitions—Robert P. Bellows, "The Degeneration of the Dime Novel"; Edward P. Costigan, "The Nation's Inevitable Duty"; William R. Dickinson, "Shadows."

Dissertations in English—Francis C. Herschey, "Heroism in 1898"; Henry M. Rideout, "The Saint Croix Border"; John G. Palfrey, "The Growth of Public Opinion and Its Relation to the Law of Annexation"; Arthur T. Belknap, "The Outlook for Faith."

Among the honorary degrees conferred by the university were those of Doctor of Laws upon Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States; Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Military Governor of Santiago, Cuba; Arthur T. Hadley, President-elect of Yale University; Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N.; Edward William Hooper of Boston, ex-Treasurer of the university, and Kentaro Kaneko, the Japanese peer and former member of the Japanese Embassy.

The honorary degree or Master of Arts, honoris causa, was conferred upon Samuel Garman of Boston; William Brewster, ornithologist, of Cambridge; Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis of Cambridge; William Thomas Councilman, M. D., of Boston, member of Harvard Medical Faculty.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Prof. George Harris, of Andover, President-elect of Amherst College, and Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, pastor of the First Church, Cambridge.

The following overseers were elected this afternoon: Gen. William A. Bancroft, Cambridge; Charles Eliot Norton, Cambridge; John Fiske, Cambridge; William Everett, Quincy; Stephen Minot Weld, Dedham.

The Harvard Alumni Association held its annual dinner after the commencement exercises. President Eliot, in opening, spoke of the gifts to the university during the past year, announcing especially one of $50,000 for the Semitic Building by Jacob H. Schiff, and an anonymous gift of $100,000 for a building for architecture.

Gov. Roger Wolcott spoke a few words in honor of the occasion, and was followed by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who spoke in French, with great feeling, on the traditional friendship of the two nations. Admiral Sampson said a few words about the Peace Conference now being held at The Hague. Mr. Horace Davis, '49, gave a greeting from his class.

Gen. Leonard Wood spoke in a most impressive way on the need of men of high character for colonial administration; of the need for action instead of theorizing in Cuba. Other speeches were made by Treasurer Hooper, Dr. Councilman, and President Harris of Andover. All the speeches were greeted with great applause, Gen. Wood, however, arousing the enthusiasm of his hearers in an especial degree.

GRADUATES WEAR OVERALLS.

Lyons (Neb.) High School Students Adopt Novel Graduating Suits.

LYONS, Neb., June 28.—The School Board of this city resigned in a body yesterday because the High School graduating class persisted in appearing on the stage on commencement night garbed in overalls. The students claim to have suffered certain humiliations at the hands of the board, and in retaliation adopted the word "Work" for their class motto, and determined to appear in laborers' garb to claim their diplomas.

The board, learning of the plan, endeavored to suppress it, and failing in that, informed the class that the expenses of the opera house would not be met from the school fund. The graduates answered this move by charging an admittance fee, and the townspeople, entering into the spirit of the jest, crowded the house to the doors.

Amherst Seniors Receive Diplomas.

AMHERST, Mass., June 28.—The seventy-eighth commencement exercises of Amherst College were held this afternoon, and the senior class of eighty-four members received diplomas.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the Trustees as follows: Doctor of Laws—Edward Hitchcock, '49, Amherst; Prof. H. B. Adams, '72, Baltimore. Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. John H. Eastman, '82, Pottsville, Penn.; the Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis, '77, Boston, and the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, '83, of St. Louis, Mo.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association William J. Hilland of Pittsburg, Penn., was chosen President. The matter of an alumni hall, to cost $100,000, was discussed. The announcement was made of a $50,000 bequest by the Eno will, and $10,000 by the Fayerweather will. A message was sent to President-elect Harris, pledging loyal support.

An interesting feature was the presentation to Dr. Edward Hitchcock of a loving cup and $900 in gold, as a token of esteem and in grateful appreciation of his thirty-eight years of service to the college.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Charles H. Allen, made a brief address, in which he referred to the situation in the Philippines and loyally upheld the Administration in its course.

A bust of the late Rev. Dr. William S. Tyler was presented to the college library by H. L. Bridgman of Brooklyn.

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa, Prof. E. A. Grosvenor was chosen President. The Trustees gave a reception at the President's house this evening, and the senior "Prom." was held at Pratt gymnasium this evening.

Dartmouth Commencement.

HANOVER, N. H., June 28.—At Dartmouth College commencement to-day, the following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—William Nathaniel Cohen, '79, ex-Justice Supreme Court New York; the Rev. George Harris, '76, of Andover, President-elect of Amherst College.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Lucius Hoskell Frary, '65, of California; the Rev. William Alfred L. Bartlett, '82, Lowell.

Doctor of Letters—Richard Hovey, '85, New York.

Master of Arts—John Barrett, '89, ex-United States Minister to Siam; the Hon. Henry White Cannon, President Chase National Bank, New York; Boyd Bradshaw Jones, United States District Attorney, Haverhill, Mass.

The announcement was made of the establishment of a chair of modern history, to which Justy H. Smith, '77, of Boston, was elected.

Charles F. Matthewson of New York was re-elected as alumni member to the Board of Trustees for five years.

The college was presented with the original deed of Moore's Charity School by William F. Havemeyer of New York.

Wesleyan's Closing Exercises.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 28.—The Commencement Day exercises of Wesleyan University were held in the Methodist Church here to-day. There were sixty-four members of the graduating class who received their diplomas. A dozen of them were women. President Raymond presided.

At the close of the exercises the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. David G. Downey of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. William I. Haven, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Arthur T. Hadley, President-elect of Yale University.

Commencement at Trinity.

HARTFORD, June 28.—The seventy-third commencement of Trinity College was held at Parsons Theatre to-day. Among the honorary degrees conferred were the following:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Henry Harrison Oberlin, Elizabeth, N. J.; the Rev. J. H. Barbour, professor in the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown.

Master of Arts—The Rev. Samuel H. Jobe, New York City; the Rev. William Eardley Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y

Gen. Anderson Becomes an LL. D.

EMMETTSBURG, Md., June 28.—Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, at its commencement to-day conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Major Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., commanding the department of the Lakes at Chicago. Gen. Anderson, who was the first in command of the land forces at Manila after Dewey's victory, is an alumnus of Mount St. Mary's.

Union College Honors a New Yorker.

SCHENECTADY, June 28.—At the commencement exercises of Union College to-day, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hamilton W. Mabie of New York. The degree of L. H. D. was given to Prof. Ira N. Hollis of Harvard University.

SAYS SHE WAS IMPOSED UPON.

Justice Marean Directs Property to be Restored to Mrs. Nagel.

Moses and Jennie Oppenheimer of Manhattan were defendants yesterday in a suit before Justice Marean in the Queens County Court. The suit was brought by Mrs. Caroline Nagel, a widow, to recover property of which she claimed to have been defrauded. She won her case.

Mrs. Nagel told the Court she was penniless and neglected, instead of being a woman of some means and well cared for, as she had planned to be in her old days. She said that in 1895, while living in East Twenty-fourth Street in the same house with the Oppenheimers, they had become very friendly and confidential in their relations.

At that time she owned a piece of property on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and that when the Oppenheimers learned of this she said they doubled their attentions to her and so played upon her confidence that when she sold the property they succeeded in inducing her to buy a house at Corona with the $1,200 realized on the sale.

In 1896 the purchase of the Corona house was made and it was agreed that the Oppenheimers should occupy one half of the house without payment of rent.

The agreement upon which this arrangement was made was, so Mrs. Nagel swore, that the Oppenheimers should care for her during the rest of her life. She also made her will and left the property at Corona to the Oppenheimers. The payments on the house were made in three installments. The first one was of $50 to secure the house, the second was of $500, and the third was made after all the parties in the case had moved to Corona and was of $725.

Mrs. Nagel said she discovered the property had been purchased not in her name, as she had supposed, but with her money in the name of the Oppenheimers. The Oppenheimers moved out of the house and left the old woman without means or any one to care for her, and then rented it to strangers for $9 a month, with the understanding that the new tenants were to care for her. This they did not do, and Mrs. Nagel caused the arrest of the Oppenheimers.

The Oppenheimers told an entirely different story. They denied the accusation of the widow and said the money paid to them was for the expense of keeping the old woman as long as she lived.

Justice Marean told the lawyers that it would be unnecessary for them to sum up before him, as he would decide the case then and there. He said that he was convinced that Mrs. Nagel's confidence had been wrongfully played upon and directed that the conveyance of property be set aside.

Philadelphia Distillery Bought.

It was announced in the city yesterday that the Distilling Company of America had acquired the property of the Philadelphia Pure Rye Distillery Company, one of the most important rye distilleries in Pennsylvania. This is a mutual company, composed of some forty stockholders, comprising a majority of the large wholesale liquor dealers and blenders of the City of Philadelphia.

Skull Fractured by Trolley Car.

Hubert Durkin, thirty-two years old, of 100 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down at Classon and Flushing Avenues last night by a trolley car of the Greenpoint line. His skull was fractured at the base. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. John Hanrahan, the motorman of the car, was placed under arrest.

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Liebig

NEW CURE FOR GERM DISEASES.

Dr. Oscar Loew Believes He Has a Treatment That Will Supersede the Serum Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Dr. Oscar Loew, one of the expert vegetable pathologists of the Agricultural Department, has developed to what he believes is a point of practical use a new treatment for germ diseases which promises to supersede the serum treatment now in use in diphtheria, fevers, and many other diseases. Dr. Loew's work has been carried on for several years in collaboration with Dr. R. Emmerich. The experiments have been conducted in the laboratories of Munich and this country.

The results never have been published in full, but have been such as to warrant introducing the treatment into actual hospital practice. The treatment is similar in some respects to the serum treatment, but depends on a different principle, the basic idea being the presence of a class of ferments known as enzymes, which are produced by the same bacteria that produce the disease. It is because of the production, or rather over production, of a certain enzyme that a disease such as typhoid "will run its course" and then die out of the system. The bacteria in this case, it is stated, are simply killed out by the ferment they produce.

The object of the new treatment is to produce a pure enzyme which, introduced into the human system, will kill the disease germs without injuring the patient. This differs from the principle of inoculation for smallpox and other diseases where the object is to give the patient a mild type of the disease to render him immune to the more virulent type.

Dr. Loew and his colleague, Dr. Emmerich, have studied and cultivated the enzymes of various diseases, and, it is claimed, have found that the enzymes of certain bacteria will kill not only their parent germs, but also the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, anthrax, diphtheria, black plague, staphlococci, and probably gonococci. An enzyme that will be fatal to tuberculosis is being sought, though the bacillus of tuberculosis seems to be incapable of producing an enzyme that is fatal to itself. This is also true of the black plague, and for this reason the serum of black plague was applied without success in the cases recently developed in one of the laboratories in Vienna.

The enzymes are very unstable products, and for this reason quickly deteriorate, but Dr. Loew believes he has found a method of preserving them in shape for use. The further development of this form of treatment is awaited with interest by scientists.

NOT TO BUY KAISER FRIEDRICH.

American Line Denies Rumors Regarding Rejected German Ship.

It was rumored yesterday that the Kaiser Friedrich, formerly of the North German Lloyd Line, was to be purchased by the American Line as a freight carrier. At the offices of both lines it was stated that no such transaction was contemplated. At the office of the North German Lloyd Company it was stated that the Kaiser Friedrich had been returned to her builders for the sole reason that her speed had not come up to the contract requirements. The vessel has made her last trip as a North German Lloyd liner. Her place on the sailing list will be taken by the Trave.

The North German Lloyd Company has decided to keep its docks at Hoboken and not move its passenger terminal to New York, as had been contemplated. The company has added 275 feet of dock frontage to its holdings in Hoboken. The new property adjoins its piers to the north. Half of the new dock privilege is now leased by the Scandinavian-American Line.

AMERICAN SHIP CANAL COMPANY

Articles of Incorporation Refused in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Attorney General Gray this morning filed an opinion with the Secretary of State advising the refusal of the articles of incorporation of the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company. The articles provided for an authorized capital of $30,000, with the proviso that the capital stock might be increased to $250,000,000 by a vote of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the capital stock. This proviso is in conflict with the New Jersey State statute which gives to the holders of two-thirds of the capital stock the power to increase the authorized capital. The Secretary of State will return the papers to the company.

The company was intended to be incorporated here to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Those named as incorporators were Henry Leeds, W. C. Merriam, and Juan A. Smith of Jersey City.

R. H. Lyon of 170 Broadway, attorney for the company, said that the rejection of the certificate would not in any way give the company a setback, and that amended articles of incorporation would be drawn in conformity with the sugegstions of the New Jersey Attorney General and filed.

TRIBUTE TO SAN JUAN HEROES.

Cincinnati Citizens Will Erect Two Memorial Tablets.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 28.—The people of Cincinnati will erect two bronze memorial tablets at Fort Thomas, Ky., on July 1, the anniversary of San Juan Hill. One is for a lasting tribute to the Sixth Regiment of United States Infantry, and the other in memory of Col. Harry C. Egbert, formerly of that regiment.

The Sixth Infantry is one of the oldest organizations in the regular army, and has fought through the war of 1812, the Mexican, and the Spanish wars. In Cuba the regiment's losses were enormous, and it returned home a shattered wreck. Col. Egbert, to whom the second tablet is raised, commanded the Sixth in Cuba, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was later sent to the Philippines as Colonel of the Twenty-second, and made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was killed near Malinta on March 25 last.

The designer of the Sixth Infantry tablet is H. L. Bridwell and the sculptor Clement J. Barnhorn. John C. Meyenberg both designed and made the Egbert tablet. Speeches will be made by Maor Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Col. J. M. Arnold, Major W. H. H. Crowell, Col. A. C. Cochran, and Brig. Gen. W. M. Wherry. Misses May Wetherill and Mercer Mason will unveil the tablets.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Those to Govern the Employes of This City Finally Agreed Upon.

After a conference which lasted for two days the State Civil Service Commission and the Municipal Civil Service Commission have finally agreed on the rules to govern the employes of this city. Many changes were made in the rules submitted to the State Commission by the local body, but both sides claim to be satisfied. The amended rules will be recopied and sent to the Mayor for his approval, after which they will be formally ratified by the State Commission, which will meet on July 10 for that purpose. The rules will not reach the Mayor for two days at least, and he has, under the White law, until July 5 to approve or disapprove them. Should the Mayor decline to sign them the State Commission will act without him and the rules will then become operative.

President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission declined yesterday to state just what changes had been made. It is known, however, that the number of non-classified positions has been materially reduced. All the city departments are more or less affected, and many office-holders will be forced to resign or submit to an examination. The rules also provide that heads of departments must certify that each appointee is doing the work for which he was appointed, that the position is a legal one, and that the compensation is the right one.

George McAneny, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, in commenting on the amended rules, said that they are a marked improvement and indicative of a desire to make local civil service more of a reality than a theory.

Testimonial to Alderman Goodman.

There was a large attendance of men of all shades of political belief at the meeting held last night in the rooms of the Central Republican Club, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for the purpose of presenting to Alderman Elias Goodman of the Thirty-first Assembly District a testimonial in recognition of his successful efforts in organizing in 1896 the Allied Political Clubs of New York City for the purpose of agitating for stricter primary laws, and in getting the laws desired passed within three years from the inception of the movement. W. R. Spooner presided and made the presentation speech. The testimonial is in the form of a book in which the history of the New York City for the primary laws from its inception is detailed. Appended are the autographs of many prominent men of this city and State.

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TRUNK LINE PRESIDENTS.

Those East of the Mississippi Meet in This City—East-Bound Freight Rates Discussed.

The Presidents of the trunk lines east of the Mississippi River, with the representatives of their principal western connections, met yesterday in the last regular session until September in the office of Joseph F. Goddard, Commissioner of the Trunk Lines Association, at 143 Liberty Street.

Among those present were Vice President Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, George Olds, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway; President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis systems; President E. D. Thomas of the Erie Railroad; President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; President Alfred Walter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Vice Presidents S. M. Prevost and James McCrae of the Pennsylvania system; President Joseph S. Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway; President W. H. Newman of the Lake Shore system; President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad; President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central system; President W. H. Canniff of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, and Vice President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash Railroad.

The memory of the late Frank Thomson President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was honored in addresses by Messrs. Thomas and Ingalls, and Commissioner Goddard, and Messrs. Ingalls and Callaway were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions of respect.

All of the afternoon session was devoted to discussion of the east-bound freight rate situation. No definite action was taken in regard to this, but the whole subject was referred to a committeee of representatives of western roads leading out of Chicago, which will meet at once in Chicago. The consideration of the alleged cut in grain rates by certain roads was not gone into in detail, and no action was taken.

NEW TERMINAL FREIGHT DEPOT.

One Said to be Contemplated to be Built on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn.

Plans are under consideration for the construction of an extensive terminal freight depot on Newton Creek, in Brooklyn, for the joint accommodation of the freight business of the Long Island Railroad and the business of Palmer's Docks. A new terminal and transportation company is to be formed for the development of this project, and it is expected that the Long Island Railroad and Palmer's Docks will have proportionate representation in the company. A tract comprising 160 acres of land at the head of Newtown Creek was recently purchased from a number of different owners by Edward M. Shepard, acting for certain parties, and there is reason to believe that the new freight depot will be erected on this land. The officers of the Long Island Railroad Company are reticent on this subject.

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"REFORM IT ALTOGETHER."

There is nothing better worth doing for a newspaper in this city just now than a full and faithful report of the proceedings of the Municipal Assembly. A "vitascope" of their doings might be even more instructive and exemplary. But then their proceedings are merely instructive, and therefore do not appeal to the people who glue their eyes to the peep-holes of the vitascope.

The real meaning and intent of the procedures of the Council have been expressed by Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, who, for his sins, is titularly the managing director of the same. Now, Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, like Mr. COLER, is one of the new men in the present municipal administration, men not very widely known in public affairs before, who have shown an honest desire to discharge their offices so as to win the good-will of their decent fellow-citizens. That is the very highest motive by which any sane adult, connected with the present administration, can be supposed to be actuated. It is curious and suggestive that the only two men who have succeeded in winning the good opinion of their fellow-citizens, or who have even aimed at winning it, should both have delivered themselves of the opinion that there is no doing anything with the existing Municipal Assembly. Mr. COLER expressed that opinion weeks ago, and Mr. GUGGENHEIMER was yesterday reported as expressing it.

There is indeed something awful and appalling in the procedures of the Municipal Assembly when one bears in mind that these absurd and loathsome collections of barroom loafers are intrusted, by the organic law of this municipality, with swaying the corporate destinies of three millions of people. Look at the creatures. Their manners comment and their ways survey. Was there ever a more absurd proposition than that this gang, the majority of whose members no private employer would think of retaining for one hour in any place that involved "judicial functions," that involved the exercise of intelligence, should have the power of "holding up," of paralyzing, more social functions than are within the power of any private corporation, of any dozen private corporations. Any reasonable business man who has dealings with them, and who desires to get on with his business, must have the same view concerning them that is expressed by the impatient COLER and the long-suffering GUGGENHEIMER—that is, that nothing to the purpose can be done till the fangs of the Municipal Councilors are drawn. Mr. COLER proposes to prevent them from having any "say" in municipal affairs. Mr. GUGGENHEIMER likewise would draw their teeth, and relegate them to the adjudication of applications for meat-racks, awnings, bay-windows, and peanut stands. But that is an unworthy evasion. The old Board of Aldermen had its power reduced to these simple functions. And yet it was a standing disgrace to the city. And yet it was always making some kind of unmannerly, illiterate, low disturbance. And yet it cost, in salaries alone, some $30,000 a year. Why keep up the pretense that it amounts to anything? Why not abolish it altogether and purify the municipal atmosphere? If these wonderful creatures can prevent three million people, whom they are fondly supposed to represent, from performing the most necessary and urgent corporate undertakings, why not promptly acknowledge that the whole thing is a humbug and delusion? Why not call the Legislature in special session to enable half the population of the State to do the things which are necessary for their well-being? It seems as if it must come to that before the year is out.

What we are mainly thinking about is not the barkeepers who are exercising judicial functions in the City Hall, but the "thinkers" who put them there. We should very much like to hear from Gen. TRACY and President LOW and Mr. DE WITT and the rest what reason they had, if any, to suppose that the old barkeeper of the old Board of Aldermen would suddenly become a highly educated and responsible publicist as soon as he was put in charge of the affairs of three millions of people, instead of those of a paltry two millions or million and a half. Let these "experts in the science of municipal government" come forward and tell us how they came to do it. So far as we can judge, not one of them knows. And everybody knows that they have been dumb as oysters ever since the Municipal Assembly began to operate, and to operate precisely as it was known beforehand that it must operate—known, that is to say, by every citizen who was merely a reasonable person and not an "expert in the science of municipal government."

IT MAY GIVE PAIN.

Man's inhumanity to man is as often manifested upon the champaign of politics as on the firing line or in the fighting top. Here is Gov. ROOSEVELT prancing through the West, drawing great crowds and evoking the plaudits of the people without a thought of the woe of which his proceedings may be the occasion in the bosoms of others.

When the Governor was on his way through Kansas to attend the reunion of the Rough Riders, he sent this expressive telegram to a member of his family: "Am having great fun."

Oh, yes, it was fun for him to make a great triumphal progress through the State of Kansas, with its twenty delegates in the Republican National Convention. The big crowds at the railroad stations, the tumultuous cheering, the throwing up of hats, the grip of agricultural hands, and the universal abandonment of productive industry to make a vast popular fuss over him—this incense of the prairies was, indeed, sweet in his nostrils. But did this inconsiderate man reflect that up among the Berkshire hills there was a weary President seeking a little rest from other troubles of his own who, when he read of these exploits, laid down the newspaper, and, looking far away to the top of distant Greylock, wondered how it is that with seven million people to look after Gov. ROOSEVELT can't find enough to do to keep him busy at home?

And now the triumphal progress has been prolonged through other States, having, all told, something like three-score votes in the Republican Convention. Everywhere the people go wild. If it is kept up, the Administration may go wild, too.

THEY RETIRE IN DISORDER.

The assailants of Admiral SCHLEY have now burned all their powder and he remains next to DEWEY the most popular and generally admired officer of our navy. His professional standing has been quite unaffected by the assaults made on him inside and outside the department, and his reputation as an officer and a gentleman has been enhanced by his manly behavior under the fire of calumny and slander. It is now evident that his enemies have exhausted their resources. One by one they are quitting the disreputable business, some in shame, probably, and others under a sense of the impotence and futility of their warfare. Not much is said about the matter in the newspapers now, and presently nothing will be said. The fight is over and the assailing party is in the condition of CERVERA's ships after the American fleet had had its morning's exercise at target practice on July 3.

It has been a shifty fight, following closely the tactics of AGUINALDO. At the outset there was a terrible burst of abuse because SCHLEY decided that he would not go to Santiago until he had fully satisfied himself that CERVERA was not somewhere else. On the strength of dispatches written by gentlemen who were not on the spot and who admitted that their information was vague and flimsy he was blamed for not leaving his work at Cienfuegos half done in order that he might hurry on to Santiago, where he had been informed on good authority that the Spaniard was not.

Then he was lashed still more viciously for holding the opinion that to prepare his fleet either for blockade duty or fighting it ought to have coal. These two offenses were blent into the one crushing accusation of "reprehensible conduct" and for a time the hubbub of vilification was awful.

Admiral SCHLEY's enemies some time ago abandoned these two lines of attack. They have not said a word about "reprehensible conduct" for months. They saw that they were making no headway and dropped these old charges to concentrate all their evil energies on the loop made by the Brooklyn in the beginning of the battle of Santiago. Here they felt confident that they had discovered a store of explosive material; and when the false and manufactured report of the colloquy about the loop was printed they felt that it was time to raise shouts of victory.

But the American people had been studying the official reports and charts of the battle of Santiago. They read the testimony of that eloquent chart, facing page 520 of the Appendix to the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which shows the red wounds of the Brooklyn, revealing the fact that she was hit by more of the enemy's projectiles than all the rest of the ships of the American fleet put together. They examined the diagrams of the Spanish ships, showing the hits by more large projectiles from the Brooklyn than from the rest of the fleet together. Finally, they studied attentively that unanswerable chart plotted by a board appointed by Admiral SAMPSON, which shows the Brooklyn at every instant in the very thickest of the fight and at every stage of the chase the leading American vessel and always nearer the enemy than any other.

Fortified by all this knowledge, knowing that SCHLEY's ship gave and took more hits than any of her sister ships, that she was the one ship the Spaniards were "gunning for" on account of her speed, and knowing that she stuck to those Spaniards like the wolf to his prey from the first shot till all shooting was over and that she was in at the death and received the surrender of the last enemy ship afloat, it is not surprising that they treated with contempt all the gabble about the Brooklyn's loop and the terms in which the order to make it was given.

The attempt to raise Cain about the loop has resulted in a conflict between two younger officers which, as it stands, is not a little unfortunate for both of them. SCHLEY is abused for publishing a letter saying squarely that a certain profane colloquy did not take place and withholding from publication a singular commentary upon this letter from the same officer, saying that the colloquy did take place, but not as reported. We have not the slightest doubt that the Admiral's clear recollection of the incident amply justified him in publishing the square denial and throwing into his waste basket the accompanying commentary, which had altogether too much the appearance of having been written to help its author out in the bad quarter of an hour he was sure to have with sundry fellow-officers, reporters, editors, and gossips to whom he remembered with pain that he had somewhat freely given the co-operative products of a fallible memory, a helpful imagination, and a communicative tongue. The Admiral had nothing to do with the scrapes the junior officer had got himself into by his fondness for social intercourse and picturesque effects. That was the junior officer's business. SCHLEY knew which letter fully accorded with the truth of history and he gave it out. His course is above criticism, just as the Brooklyn's manoeuvre was too sagacious and effective to be successfully attacked.

The Admiral's assailants have learned that they have been working against the testimony of the facts and against the disposition of the American people. Their slanders got a good start, but when Truth did finally get her boots on the lady made such time that the very last of the calumnies was speedily overtaken and riddled, even as SCHLEY overhauled the fleeing Colon and received her surrender.

THE PENSION "COACH."

Your alert pension claim agent, the man who has learned that the supply of real applicants for pensions was likely to die out, and that the war with Spain was a blessing for pension claim agents, has taken the precaution to prepare many of the latest volunteers for introduction to the Pension Commissioner before they had ceased to be soldiers. This is not considered to be a highly commendable practice for either soldier or pension shark, for the soldier ought not to be able to say, before his discharge, whether he has incurred any disability or has come through with an improved condition of health.

Information that has leaked out at Washington concerning the Washington volunteers who served last Summer indicates that the education of the District of Columbia sharpens the appetite of the volunteer for pensions and makes him forehanded about preparing the way to become a pensioner. Not a man who went out after glory had escaped the medical examination provided for each volunteer. All were supposed to be sound. Yet it is related that scarce a man of those mustered out on Nov. 20, 1898, was free from disability "incidental to the service." Some of these "disabled" men, it is asserted in Washington, have recently camped out of doors with the District of Columbia militia and seemed to be comfortably robust.

It ought not to be true that each of the Washington men mustered out after about six months of service has become an applicant for pension on account of the Spanish war service, or that the same charge is true of Michigan and Ohio volunteers who saw about equally short service. If it is true, the condition must be traced to the activity of pension claim attorneys and the stimulated greed of a new generation of contributors to the pockets of the pension sharks.

Our volunteers have been educated to prepare themselves for pensions even while in the uniforms of the United States, and possibly in better health than when they enlisted. We have received from the West a card which shows how the agents have educated susceptible volunteers. On one side of this card the following appears:

> Notary Public. Pensions a Specialty.
> JOSEPH A. GATES,
> who co-operates with
> MILO B. STEVENS & CO.
> of Washington, D. C.
> PENSION ATTORNEY,
> Of Treasury Department.
> Nat. Military Home, Kas.
> And Adjutant, Thos. Brennan Post, No. 380. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

On the reverse side of this card were these lines, addressed to a regiment not then mustered out:

> "TIPS" to the 23d Kansas.
> Put ALL your disabilities in your "Physical Disability Blank," sign in duplicate so as to keep a copy; be examined by Doctor BEFORE discharge, your case for a pension is then made.
> J. A. GATES,
> Atty.

Does any one doubt that the District of Columbia volunteers who have so unanimously become candidates for the pension roll have undergone just such an education as that outlined in the Kansas prospectus? It is incredible that out of something like one thousand men who served six months, part of the time at Camp Alger and at Chattanooga Park, not one escaped "disability in a pensionable degree" and yet retained vigor enough to be qualified for further service in the militia. Perhaps Commissioner EVANS can unfold this mystery.

TENEMENT HOUSES AND CITY LOTS.

The Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, in a polite and interesting communication which we elsewhere publish, at once thanks THE TIMES for, and takes exception to, a recent article upon the conditions of improved tenement houses.

We welcome the opportunity to set this matter straight. The plain fact is that every tenement-house reformer, at the beginning of his crusade, finds himself confronted with the condition that makes any real reform impossible. That condition is the New York "deep lot," which, in its turn, is a consequence of the New York street system of 1807. The men who arranged that system were very respectable and well-meaning citizens. One of them, DE WITT CLINTON by name, was a good deal more than that. It would not be an exaggeration, considering what he afterward accomplished for the city and the State, to call him a great man. But it remains true that the joint labors of the commission resulted in a system which took no account at all of the peculiar conditions of this island as the site of a great city, which was wrong at every point and which has obstructed or paralyzed every movement alike for better and more rapid transit and for more habitable dwellings on this Island of Manhattan, from within a generation after it was adopted to this present day. The efforts of everybody who seeks to provide quick and easy transit, the efforts of everybody who seeks to provide more human and habitable homes for the mass of the people, the efforts of everybody who tries to convert this into a beautiful city, all alike find their first and worst obstruction in this hateful and oppressive legacy of the past.

As we say, the "deep lot" is part of this legacy. No living man can be blamed for its existence. But when we are talking about tenement-house reform it is necessary to be "radical" in the literal sense of laying the axe at the root of the tree. And the plain fact is that, upon a city lot, it is not possible to arrange human or tolerable conditions of living for four families on a floor. The Charity Organization Society knows this as well as we do, and we know it as well as they do. We also know that in the maintenance of the unwholesome and inhuman conditions of tenement-house life in New York there are not only "vested interests" which nobody proposes to disturb, in the existing tenement-houses, occupying to each a single lot, but there is also to be reckoned with the habits of the saving and thrifty population, founded upon the attainment in a tenement house of a sure and, as things are now going, an absurdly large return for the investments.

As we said the other day, to proceed against the real, essential mischief of the tenement-house system is to proceed along the line of greatest resistance. At the same time we are sorry to find the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society proceeding, or pretending to proceed, upon any other basis. They know as well as we do that decent tenement houses, on the existing plan and under the existing conditions, cannot be built. If, on account of the huge interests arrayed against them, they choose to pretend that, "with some modifications," such tenements can be built, we shall not quarrel with them. Only their "subsequent proceedings" will "interest us no more."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those of us who, for one reason or another, do not deck our persons with jewels will be inclined to make certain features of the proceedings against Mrs. PHYLLIS E. DODGE an excuse for jeering a little at those of us who do thus ornament themselves. Appraiser WAKEMAN and his subordinates, on seeing among the objects seized a ring set with a black pearl, valued it at $10,000—which is a good deal of money. This estimate, these more or less expert officials admitted, was only an off-hand guess, to be rectified later by the application of scientific tests, but evidently, so far as concerns the presumably sharp eyes of the Custom House staff, this pearl is real and rare as well as large, and the individual wearing it would never, by ordinary observers, be charged with the bad taste supposed to be revealed by the display of counterfeit gems. In other words, the pearl produces in all beholders every emotion that a pearl demonstrably worth $10,000 can create. Yet one of Mrs. DODGE's lawyers declares—on her authority, it is safe to assume—that the ring with its impressive setting, cost just $8. Now, whether the lower or the higher valuation is hereafter established, it will remain a fact that between pearls secreted by mollusks in the sea and those made by men in laboratories there is no difference except as to petty details of structure and composition—details which do not in any way affect the pearl's beauty or utility. As far as beauty goes, this statement needs no qualification, but one may be in order as regards utility, since pearls and other gems are expected to please their wearers as well as to fill with admiration—or envy—or amusement, kindly or contemptuous—the folks who see them worn. And it may well be that consciousness of the genuineness and preciousness of one's jewels is an essential and appreciable part of the pleasure their possession and display give. That apart, however, it is apparent that human ingenuity has made it truly absurd to pay enormous prices for crystals of carbon or alumina, or for concretions of lime. The imitations look as well as the realities; indeed, many of the imitations are realities nowadays, and manufactured exactly after nature's plan. The subject is not a very important one, and it is becoming steadily less important as civilization advances; still, it is interesting, in its way, and if the gem worshippers have any arguments in defense of their cult they should hurry to make them while people will listen.

—A resident of this city, whom for convenience we will call Mr. LAMB, went home one night this week and casually remarked that he had "made a point and a half on 300 shares of U. P. preferred." That member of his family who is quickest at figures immediately congratulated Mr. LAMB on his easy acquisition of $450. Mr. LAMB admitted the accuracy of the computation, though experience threw into his subliminal consciousness several doubts as to the amount of his winning. Next day he received from his brokers a beautifully clear "statement" and a check just $230.26 larger than the "margin" he had "put up" for the little operation in "the Street." The large difference between $450 and $230.26 caused him to ponder, first on this particular "deal" and then on "deals" in general as conducted by gentlemen of the name of LAMB. First he reviewed the details of the transaction. Early in May he had "bought" 100 shares of Union Pacific preferred at 75⅝, then 100 shares more at 76, and later 100 shares at 74½. This was all he could conveniently "carry," so he didn't buy any more, though the stock soon went to 72. The average cost of his shares was 75⅜, and he waited for a rise. Several came—and went; but finally, late in June, and thanks to an exclusive story about New York Central that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Union Pacific preferred went to where he could sell out at a profit. So he sold out—200 shares at 76¾ and 100 at 77⅛, an average of 76⅞, or 1½ points above where he bought. To the hasty and superficial mind he had made $450. BUT—from that $450 the brokers took $75 as commissions and $142.40 as interest and stamp tax. Consequently, of Mr. LAMB's nominal profit, just $217.74, or a trifle over 48 per cent., remained in "the Street." Then the now solemn-faced amateur in speculation turned to the might-have-been. If the stock had gone down a point and a half and he had sold out there, what, he asked himself, would he have lost? It was easy to compute—$450, real, not nominal this time, and precisely the same amount in interest and commissions, or $667.40 in all. Now, $667.40 is very nearly three times as much as $232.60, and Mr. LAMB, as a result of his figuring, decided that if he continued to speculate, and provided he had the good luck to guess right half the time, which was as much as he could expect, he would lose $300 for every $100 that he won. Thereupon did Mr. LAMB vehemently decide that, for men of his stamp, the game dealt in Wall Street is a sure thing—for the dealers.

—Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. WHITTIER, who served for a while on Gen. MERRITT's staff at Manila, has written to Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON a letter which has given much consolation to all the Little Americans because in it Gen. WHITTIER asserts that the exercise of "tact and diplomacy" by our commanders in the Philippines would have led the natives peacefully to accept an American protectorate. They are immensely pleased, too, because the author of the letter praises the Filipinos for their "order, industry, frugality, temperance, and tolerance of danger and fatigue," and because he says: "I grieve every day over the new recitals of this wicked fighting and its attendant results." What excuse Gen. WHITTIER has for criticising and condemning his superior officers and his Government in this way is beyond our knowledge, but that is a matter which does not concern civilians particularly, and it seems to us useful to comment, not on this singular person's private opinions, but on certain facts which his letter reveals. He says, for instance, that all the foreign merchants with whom he talked while in Manila were in mortal terror lest the American Army and Navy should be withdrawn, leaving them and the islands at the mercy of native rule and subject to the rival ambitions of Germany, France, and Japan. We read: "The British merchants—a respectable lot—were most insistent that we should not leave, and talked so much on this subject that at last the moment one of them began a sentence I would stop him and say: 'I know what you are going to declare—that we must hold the country.'" In other words, the men who had studied the Filipinos for as many years as Gen. WHITTIER has studied them days, had an idea very different from his of native character and ability, and lacked entirely his confident belief in either the power or the inclination of AGUINALDO and his officers to establish and maintain an endurable régime. Of course the views and desires of these foreign merchants do not have any weight with the anti-expansionists, who would wreck an empire for the sake of a maxim, but other people will be disposed to heed the opinions and respect the interests of well-informed white men, especially when they are "a respectable lot."

—Boston at last has won just appreciation, and a foreign visitor has at last succeeded in describing the city at once accurately and inoffensively. The visitor in question is M. JULES CAMBON, the French Ambassador, who is at the Hub this week for the purpose of receiving from Harvard the honorary degree which that university has decided to bestow upon him as a mark of recognition of his recent services as intermediary between the United States and Spain. "I like Boston very much," said M. CAMBON when a reporter cornered him in the Hotel Vendome. "I would like very much to remain in this vicinity during the Summer, but I have arranged to go abroad with my family in August, and I will not return to this country until November." Then came the notable part of the interview: "Boston seems to me a little more homelike than any other city here—it is, indeed 'the town of America,' do you call it? Other places seem more recent, while Boston is settled and older, and suggests more the European city." Boston ought to give the Ambassador not one, but two, degrees for praise like that. For of a verity he has stated her proudest attribute with precision. Her mission is indeed to make other places seem "more recent," and that she fulfills it gloriously everybody knows and henceforth will have to admit. And how adroitly diplomatic are M. CAMBON's words! He does not say that she is old and shows her age; he only declares that she makes other places seem more recent. Possibly he will use the same phrase when he comes to tell his impression of the Bostonian nymphs to whom he is sure to be introduced. Some of them, too, remind the observer that others are more recent in style, bearing, and—lots of things.

HABITABLE TENEMENT HOUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your very valuable editorial in to-day's issue on "Our Tenement Houses" and for your words of approval of the suggestions of this committee. Your comments were based, I imagine, on the tentative suggestions offered by this committee to a conference of persons interested in the subject, held on May 12. This committee has finally adopted a series of ordinances somewhat different from our tentative suggestions, and which are contained in the inclosed pamphlet, setting forth the reasons for their necessity.

Your able editorial opens up many interesting points for discussion. In the first place, this committee has not made it impossible for a tenement house to be built on a twenty-five-foot lot, arranged for four families on a floor; what it has done in the first ordinance is to limit the minimum width of all courts to six feet and the minimum area to 150 square feet.

Under this requirement, it will still be possible to build a tenement on a twenty-five-foot lot, which shall contain twelve rooms on a floor, instead of fourteen rooms, as at present; but the rooms will be light and have decent ventilation, instead of opening on a narrow, dark, unventilated well two feet wide and from thirty to fifty feet long. The modern airshaft, with its darkness and foul odors, has well been called the curse of this city, and has been most aptly described as a "culture tube on a gigantic scale."

As a result of this ordinance, it is true that the same amount of profit from tenement house property cannot be reaped as at present; and the return on the money will only be about 8 per cent., instead of 10 per cent. I know of no other kind of investment that does as well as this, however, and it hardly seems necessary to consider these proposals, under these circumstances, as in any way infringing on the rights of property owners.

As to the twenty-five-foot lot: It is absolutely unnecessary that tenements should be built on this unit, for fifty-foot lots can be secured without any trouble. I am aware that it has been the popular opinion for a long time that only single lots could be obtained, but the facts do not bear out this statement. An analysis of the plans for tenement houses filed in the Building Department during the first four months of the present year shows that 64 per cent. of the ordinary tenements were built on lots over twenty-five feet in total width. As soon as the fifty-foot unit is adopted, it is possible scientifically to plan a tenement so that all rooms will have sufficient light and air.

I hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES will continue to urge these reforms until they are adopted.

LAWRENCE VEILLER, Secretary Tenement House Committee, Charity Organization Society.
New York, June 26, 1899.

RESTRAINT OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I be allowed to express a few thoughts that occurred to me one of these warm days in Central Park? With a book and a bicycle I strolled till I found a breezy seat in a large arbor, occupied only by half a dozen other readers. After a time there came an invasion of boys, and I supposed the arbor would become untenable. When I saw that the boys were accompanied by two Sisters of Charity, or nuns, I waited. The boys had their bats and balls and also lunch baskets, and after a few gambols they settled themselves under the direction of one of the Sisters and gayly proceeded to partake of an early lunch. After eating they were thirsty, and were sent off for water; and then for a short time they seated themselves quietly about their guardian.

I suppose I may have been there with them three-quarters of an hour, during which time they were lively but obedient. They had every appearance of enjoying themselves, and yet caused altogether less disturbance than three or four small children, with their mothers or nurses, who had also come into the arbor at the same time. I recalled the letters I have lately read in THE TIMES on the ball players and fire-cracker fiends of the streets, and still another link was added to my chain of convictions that obedience rather than lawlessness is a good and comfortable foundation in a child's education.

There was a beautiful service held on the the afternoon of last Whitsunday in a large up-town church—one of our oldest churches. It has been for many years customary to gather on that day as many children as possible within its walls, not only children of the parish, but of all the neighboring institutions. Last Whitsunday four children's institutions were represented. Looking down upon them from the gallery I was struck by the attentive behavior of the institution children. They sat quietly and seemed to take an interest, as was shown by the ready answers they made when called upon and by the heads turned toward the chancel or the speaker, while the free children, who belonged only to the Sunday school, kept up a perpetual restless motion, paying little attention to anything they might have understood or even enjoyed. Perhaps some will say that in using the word "free" I have characterized a difference between the conditions that is all in favor of those children who live in families and do as they please. Yet I think they suffer from the freedom of license, and not only on that occasion but on others I have observed that unrestraint interferes with enjoyment.

As for firecrackers, I am very partial to them on the Fourth of July, but as they are both dangerous and to many people annoying I think they should be confined to one day in the year. In regard to this same church, to which I have referred above, the firecracker fiends are already disturbing the clergy and congregation on Sundays. It is reported that the policeman on duty, upon being asked why he did not drive them away, replied that he had arrested six boys last week, and the Magistrate dismissed them all at once, telling the policeman he had better be looking after crooks rather than bothering small boys.

Have we not gone to such an extreme that we may now safely begin to cultivate law and order, peace and quiet—rest for the harassed nerves of the elders and the excited nerves of the children? L. P.
New York, June 25, 1899.

COALITION TO BEAT TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated in your issue of June 17 that Mr. Quigg is advocating a coalition with the Citizens' Union, and that the Citizens' Union is in favor of such a coalition in order to defeat Tammany Hall. And it appears, by the same issue of your paper, that Meyer D. Rothschild of Long Branch has written a letter disapproving of any combination between the Republican Party and the Citizens' Union, "because," he says, "the fight is against both bosses, and that this would only be building up the Republican machine."

It is true that the fight is against political bosses, (though not against leaders,) even granting Mr. Rothschild's contention that both Platt and Croker are political bosses. There is no better way in which the Citizens' Union could defeat Tammany Hall than by first joining with the Republican Party, and if Tammany is once thoroughly defeated, it will be out of the combat in the future; then the Citizens' Union, being about twice as strong as the Republican Party, can defeat the Republican Party.

We have an example of this in the history of Caesar's political aspirations. At that time there were three strong parties—one led by Caesar, one by Crassus, and one by Pompey. Each was opposed to the other two. Pompey's party being the most powerful, Caesar joined with Crassus and overthrew Pompey, and then disposed of Crassus with very little trouble. I would suggest this scheme to the Citizens' Union. It would at least defeat Tammany and not weaken the Citizens' Union.

R. M. GIGNOUX.
New York, June 27, 1899.

TREE-PLANTING ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the extreme heat of the early part of this month those of our citizens who have had occasion to traverse many of the treeless city streets have doubtless longed for the passing relief at least which the grateful shade of trees would have afforded.

The location of this city, with its expansive water environment and its exposure to cooling winds from all points of the compass in Summer, is a grand heritage of good fortune, and which, tempering and materially modifying the excessive artificial heat of our streets under the direct exposure of the sun, makes our city generally very comfortable, especially at night. The resourcefulness of trees to mitigate the torrid heat in the daytime is beyond question. For this purpose alone the planting of trees should be encouraged. Aside from this, and by no means an inconsequential factor as inducing comfort, is the presence of the tree, the relief to the eye and senses which its form and foliage afford. The known function of a tree in full leafage to modify temperature and to serve other purposes contributory to the conservation of health and comfort are well known and should be more generally considered and appreciated. We are now better than ever before able to cope at the proper season with insect life inimical to vegetation, and annoyance from this source should not be regarded as preventive of tree planting in our city streets.

The Tree Planting Association has done what it could during the past season to encourage the planting of street trees, and, acknowledging the substantial support given it by the newspapers, beg leave to submit the following statement of the work accomplished since March 1st of this year.

Reports of operations of nurserymen and florists engaged in supplying and planting trees under the more direct auspices of this association show that 815 trees have been planted in our city streets from March 1 to June 1. In addition to these, under the impulse of publicity and through correspondence, many more trees have been planted by individual property owners, of which we have no formal report.

We confidently hope that the work will be renewed in the Fall and that the record of the year will indicate that the replanting of many streets will have been substantially undertaken, and that trees will be planted where now none are to be found.

Full information as to trees available for street use, how to plant, where to obtain them, and the cost of doing the work, will be supplied without charge at any time, by applying to any of the officers of the Tree Planting Association.

JOHN Y. CULYER, Secretary.
New York, June 23, 1899.

REGARDING DIVORCED PERSONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest a report in to-day's TIMES of a sermon preached yesterday in Newport, R. I., by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. Surely, all right-minded persons must agree with him in his denunciation of those whom he calls "home wreckers," but is he not too severe in asking for the social ostracism of divorced people in general?

May not even an orthodox clergyman be asked to show some mercy to people separated or divorced, not by any sin of their own or others, but because of a hopeless lack of suitability to each other, physically, mentally, socially, and spiritually? Would it not be better for them and for society if such unfortunate ones could be allowed to part without disgrace, instead of being urged to continue what must be a life of hypocrisy and even of degradation? At least, among people of refinement, the marriage relation without love or sympathy, cannot be a sacred thing, and it seems an insult to God to say that He has "joined together" those who have been really brought together by ignorance, lust, ambition, or youthful folly.

There is no crime so surely and cruelly punished as is an unfortunate marriage. Society, the Church, and the law combine to crush the victim, however innocent his intentions may have been, and to drive him, according to his temperament and character, into immorality or despair. This seems to me the last survival of the mediaeval system, when the Church sought to control the lives and bodies of men directly, instead of through their consciences, and I firmly believe that a more liberal system, under proper restrictions, would accord with the teachings of Christ, if what He said on the subject were taken in the spirit rather than in the letter, as are His teachings about many other things. One of His sayings, certainly, cannot be misunderstood—"Neither do I condemn thee. Go, and sin no more." LAYMAN.
New York, June 26, 1899.

"Home Wreckers" in Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on the sermon preached by the Rev. Bradding Hamilton at Newport on Sunday last, the sermon is alluded to by you as a courageous performance, notwithstanding the fact that the reverend gentleman ran less risk of injuring his interests than if his utterances had been directed against his own congregation. But surely he was lacking in the courage of his opinions when he mildly suggested that society should frown upon divorces "as a favor to the Church," adding that if they would "do such a kindness to the Church" God would reward them. Has the worship so influenced teachers of the Gospel that they must timidly beg as a favor what it is their duty to demand as a prerogative? A step further in this direction, and ministers will ask their people not to commit theft, murder, and adultery, so that the Lord may thank them for refraining from indulgence in these crimes, and the only creed left to be believed in, or be influenced by, will be that of the almighty dollar. D. R.
New York, June 25, 1899.

Sympathy for Finland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent editorial in THE TIMES and occasional allusions to the hard and unjust experiences through which Finland is passing represent the sympathies of a wide circle of American citizens, who have informed themselves of the existing conditions. The Finnish people who have come to us in any capacity have won and merited the good-will of our people generally. They are among the very best educated immigrants, and manifest sturdy characters and qualities honorable to themselves and valuable to this country.

Upon no foreign nation can we more worthily bestow every proper influence that may reach their oppressors, through public sentiment here, and through diplomatic relations. THE NEW YORK TIMES and the press as a body will make no mistake in espousing this cause. CAROLUS.
New York, June 27, 1899.

Smoking in the Open Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You print to-day a paragraph in regard to the complaint received on account of smoking in open cars. Now, will you kindly draw your readers' attention to the fact that the four last rows are for smokers, and are not supposed to be filled up by a lot of women out shopping, as is invariably the case? When one is returning from a hard day's work and wants a smoke, I say that our seats should be as much reserved for smoking as the others are for non-smokers. If such were the case you would receive no such complaints as you claim are pouring in.

Reserve smoking seats for smokers!

A SMOKER.
Brooklyn, June 28, 1899.

The War in the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in THE TIMES on the war in the Philippine Islands takes it for granted that we should go thousands of miles away from our country to enslave a people who have been for years fighting the Spaniards for their liberty. It is the same old fight that was made to enslave Poland. I do not believe that any right-thinking persons are satisfied with our conduct in paying $20,000,000 to enslave these people and at the same time freeing the negroes of Cuba.

JOHN H. WELSH.
New York, June 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Sole Exception.

Farmers generally say that wheat is better than was expected. This always happens; nothing is as bad as threatened, except old age.—Atchison Globe.

Yearnings of a Patriot.

Tart Lady—What do you want?

Tramp—I don't want nothin' to eat, lady. But of course you'll gimme 10 cents to help buy Dewey a gold watch.—Chicago Record.

New Champion.

The Pug—I know I ain't been able to git a battle on fer eight months, but you bet I'll be champeen yet.

Backer—Yes, if this keeps up, you will be the champion long-wait fighter of the world. —Indianapolis Journal.

Had No Terrors.

Ethel (on tandem)—We're scorching. Aren't you afraid that policeman will see us?

George (on front seat)—He? No. He never sees me. He's been owing me $5 for more than a year.—Chicago Tribune.

Reassured.

J. Shaker—Tell you what, I'm nervous to-day. I'm to call on Miss Lovilipz to-night to get her final answer.

T. Baker—You needn't be afraid. I saw her at the stationer's yesterday. She left an order for visiting cards in the name of "Mrs. J. Shaker."—Philadelphia Record.

THREE JUNE DAYS.

Florence B. Tucker in Springfield Republican.

Grandpa sits out in the shaded porch
In his old armchair, at peaceful rest;
Half dreaming, half awake, he sighs
As he watches two birds in their new-built nest;
And the bright June sunshine lies over all;
At every wind-breath the rose leaves fall.

His thoughts turn back to another June,
When, hopefully trusting, by his side,
Under this same vine-covered porch,
He tenderly led his new-wed bride,
"The rose's welcome"—he laughingly said,
Shaking down leaves on her fair young head.

Oh, happy the years together spent!
They watched the coming of bird and bloom
With scarce a sorrow, but in love;
Till at last, on a June day shrouded in gloom,
He followed in grief through the rose-wreathed door
The form that should enter again no more.

Twenty Summers the roses have bloomed,
A score of times the birds have nested,
So long it seems! he's watched alone
Since her loved form 'neath the sods has rested.
Now, the kind breezes soft blown from the west,
Strew gently the leaves o'er her quiet breast.

Out from the doorway a little child creeps,
Her hands outstretched in cooing glee;
With grandma's eyes and grandma's name—
Grandpa's own favorite of all is she—
But the old man's day dreams are of the dead;
Still the rose-leaves fall on her fair young head.

BRUSSELS IN A TUMULT

Situation Resulting from the Electoral Bill Is Serious.

GENDARMES CHARGE CROWDS

Demonstrators Do Not Disperse Even When Attacked with Bayonets—Another Scene in the House.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—Another disturbance occurred in the Chamber of Deputies today when the order of the day of the Right was adopted, expressing confidence in the President of the House against the vote of the Socialists.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for a general uproar, all the Deputies rushing to the centre of the floor, where a free fight took place. M. Guchtenacre, Catholic labor member from Ghent, was badly beaten by Socialists. A guard of soldiers on duty finally cleared the galleries, and the session was later on suspended.

The Minister of War, J. H. P. Van den Peereboom, was the object of great abuse by the Socialists, who blamed him for originating the uproar.

Numerous crowded meetings were held tonight to protest against the Electoral bill. Those who attended subsequently formed themselves into a monster procession and paraded the principal streets. When they arrived in front of the Administrative Offices of the Government the police drove them back.

At a late hour the demonstrators assembled in the neighborhood of the Parliament House, the Government Offices, and the Palace, all of which were protected by the police. The efforts of the latter and of the Civic Guard to disperse the people were fruitless. Finally a body of mounted gendarmes repeatedly charged the crowd, greatly incensing the demonstrators, who hurled stones and other missiles at the gendarmes, who thereupon discharged their revolvers.

This also failed to scatter the crowd, and the gendarmes finally charged with fixed bayonets and drawn swords. Two gendarmes and several rioters were wounded.

Many arrests were made. Numerous windows and street lamps were smashed, and the scuffling continued until after midnight, when a heavy fall of rain dispersed the demonstrators.

At the hour of filing this dispatch the streets are still held by the police and civil guards, and detachments of the gendarmerie are arriving from the provinces.

The troops are confined to barracks in readiness for emergencies.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach Says Its Diminution Need Not Cause Alarm.

LONDON, June 28.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in responding to a personal toast at the banquet of the bankers and merchants of London at the Mansion House this evening, referred to the diminution of the gold reserve of the Bank of England and the great increase of the world's gold. He said:

"Some persons seem to entertain alarm because, although London is the great market for the world's gold, this vast increased product seems to have passed us by and to have taken permanent abode in the United States and Russia.

"In 1891 Mr. Goschen (Chancellor of the Exchequer in that year) expressed a strong opinion on this matter; but the relation between the Bank of England and the money market has been greatly changed by the rise of the great private joint stock banks. To arrange this reserve to meet the requirements of foreign countries and of the banks that have deposited with the Bank of England will be the great object of my office, though the matter need not cause any alarm."

DEBATE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Royal Decree Opposing Public Meetings Is Stubbornly Resisted.

ROME, June 28.—Great interest is being taken in to-day's session of the Chamber of Deputies. There are apprehensions that it may lead to a Ministerial crisis over the royal decree empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings, &c., and to punish strikers and infringers of the press laws.

The extreme Leftists are resolved to resort to every means to postpone a vote approving the measure, so that they may subsequently be able to contest its legality in the courts on the ground of its being unconstitutional as well as not sanctioned by Parliament.

The debate on the navy estimates ought to have been resumed to-day, but immediately after the sitting was opened, Signor Bonacci, Minister of Justice, moved its suspension on the ground that the Chamber should first pronounce an opinion on the royal decree. The House eventually decided to adjourn until the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the long debate, the motion of the Premier, Gen. Pelloux, to refer the decree to the Committee on Political Bills, such reference to have the force of an act of indemnity, was adopted by a vote of 208 to 138.

GOL. J. F. GAYNOR IN LONDON.

Says Recent Reports About Him Here Are Not Worth Denying.

LONDON, June 28.—Col. John F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of New York, who is at the Hotel Cecil here, was questioned this evening regarding the statement, published in a New York paper, that a record of his marriage in 1890 to Carrie B. Gifford had apparently been found on the books of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, while, it was added, he married Miss Annie Pitney in Washington just previous to leaving America for England. He said:

"I have come here for a little rest and holiday from the excitement of politics. I do not know anything of the reports published in the New York papers, though reporters follow me like detectives. Therefore I decline to discuss these stories, and leave all this to be dealt with when I return to New York. I simply warn the general public to treat the statements with the greatest reserve. As for my immediate political and personal friends, they know too well my record of honor and common sense, and they have no need of denials in the discussion of private matters. I decline to waste time in discussing inventions."

"Say, also, that any interviews with me alleged to have come through any other source than The Associated Press are inventions, as I have declined to see other reporters. But, for the benefit of The Associated Press, I propose to throw down this romance, and there the matter ends."

Record of Col. Gaynor's Marriage.

A record of the marriage of Col. John F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, to Carrie B. Gifford of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street has been found by the Rev. Dr. Houghton in the books of the Church of the Transfiguration. The ceremony was performed at the Coleman House on Sept. 2, 1890, by the Rev. O. L. Prescott, then curate of the Church of the Transfiguration, and now rector of St. Luke's Church in New Haven. Col. Gaynor, who, it has been publicly announced, was recently married to Miss Annie Pitney in Washington, is now in England with his bride.

The Venezuela Commission.

PARIS, June 28.—The Venezuela Arbitration Commission resumed its sessions this morning, and Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his presentation of the case of Great Britain. During the afternoon President Loubet received the members of the commission. They were introduced to him by Prof. Martens, the umpire in the boundary dispute.

Three German Strikers Killed.

BERLIN, June 28.—Three strikers were killed yesterday in the rioting at the Bochum coal mines. The number of men wounded is not known, as many of them were carried quickly away to private houses. Thirty-six arrests were made yesterday. Troops to protect the non-strikers arrived at the scene of the disturbance today.

The Saxe-Coburg Succession.

COBURG, June 28.—The Diet has been summoned to meet here on Friday to settle the question of the succession to the throne.

To Niagara Falls, $8.00, round trip, good going July 1st, returning on or before July 4th.—Adv.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Education, Women Inspectors, and Domestic Servants Discussed—Society Leaders at Meetings.

LONDON, June 28.—At to-day's session of the International Council of Women, Mrs. Stanton Blatch read a paper on "Primary Education," advocating the introduction of manual training at every period of education, but deprecating the introduction of domestic occupations and the attempt to adapt trades to educational processes.

Mrs. Miller advocated her well-known views on physical development through the use of proper foods, but the Chairman, Mrs. Stevenson, intervened, and declared that questions as to the preparation of food were hardly within the scope of the discussion. To this Mrs. Miller replied that rational and physical education was the only question she wished to discuss, and suggested that perhaps the subject had been placed on the wrong programme.

The audience finally invited Mrs. Miller to continue, which she did, being much applauded.

At a meeting devoted to women inspectors, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton presiding, a paper by Miss Carlyle of Canada was read by Miss Carty. It detailed the progress made in Canada in regard to female Inspectors and labor legislation generally.

"The Scientific Treatment of Domestic Servants" was the subject discussed at St. Martin's Town Hall. Mrs. Gates, speaking of the necessity of training the lady of the house, as well as the servants, praised Queen Victoria, saying:

"Think not that this queenly woman and womanly Queen has not had an influence upon us in wifehood, motherhood, and mistress-ship."

A notable feature of the council has been the amount of interest in its proceedings by well-known society women. Lady Helen Graham and Lady Cynthia Vincent attended a discussion on literature to-day, at which Mrs. Flora Steel, the novelist, who for some years was Provincial Inspectress of Government and Aided Schools in the Punjab, spoke. Lady Frederick Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans and wife of Frederick Cavendish, Unionist Member of Parliament for the North Lonsdale Division of Lancashire, addressed another section.

Among those who attended the reception given this evening to the delegates by Lady Battersea, at Surrey House, were the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Aberdeen, and Lady William Vernon Harcourt.

LONDON, June 29.—The Times, in a rather ironical leading editorial on the Council of Women, says:

"We cannot believe that the general attitude of the congress is either wise or representative, or that its proceedings are likely to further the real interests of womankind. It would be lamentable if these indiscreet and exaggerated demands should foster a reaction against the process of gradual development whereby women have already gained so much."

MRS. E. C. JOHNSON DIES SUDDENLY.

She Read a Paper at the London Council of Women on Tuesday.

LONDON, June 28.—Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory died suddenly this morning at the London residence of the Bishop of Rochester, the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbott, D. D., where she was a guest. It is believed her death resulted from the effort and excitement of reading a paper at yesterday's meeting of the International Council of Women. She was attended by Dr. Barrows of Boston, who diagnosed the cause of death as angina pectoris. An inquest will be held to-morrow or Friday.

It appears that Mrs. Johnson had been in a weak state of health for several days previous to reading the paper, and her friends had attempted to dissuade her from doing so. She persisted, however, but returned from the meeting in a state of semi-collapse. Death came suddenly after Mrs. Johnson had risen this morning.

The fellow-delegates of Mrs. Johnson were much shocked at her death. She attended the Duchess of Sutherland's reception on Monday and was then apparently in good health. The body will probably be shipped to New York on Saturday.

BOSTON, June 28.—Mrs. Helen C. Johnson had been Superintendent of the Women's Reformatory at Sherborn for fifteen years. Five years previous to her appointment she had served on the Board of Prison Commissioners. In those years Mrs. Johnson became familiar with the work in detail. From the day on which she took charge of the reformatory she directed her whole attention to improving its conditions.

A firm believer in outdoor life, and an enthusiastic lover of dumb animals, Mrs. Johnson soon directed her attention to things outside of the institution. Additional lands were purchased, both to provide work for the inmates and to furnish food instead of purchasing it. The new industry became profitable financially, and also proved a tonic for women in poor health, whose work about the farm, tending horses, cows, hens, sheep, &c., was very beneficial to them.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

Parliamentary Committee for Its Promotion Holds a Meeting.

LONDON, June 28.—The Parliamentary Committee for the Promotion of the Anglo-American Movement met to-day in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. The Right Hon. James Bryce, Liberal member of Parliament for Aberdeen, presided.

It was decided to issue at an early date a report of the first year's proceedings.

ADMIRAL HORNBY DEAD.

Expires Suddenly from Apoplexy While Presiding at a Meeting.

LONDON, June 28.—Admiral Sir Windham Hornby, K. C. B., retired, died suddenly from apoplexy this afternoon while presiding at a meeting of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company.

After Admiral Sartoris died, about three years ago, Sir Windham Hornby became the oldest retired Admiral of the British fleet. He was a familiar figure in the Isle of Wight and at Portsmouth and Southampton, the neighborhood which so many retired English navy officers have made their home. He was regarded as one of the first authorities in the Empire on naval evolutions and tactics.

Windham Hornby was born July 23, 1812. He came of a family famous in the history of the British fleet, being descended from a line of famous fighters on his father's side, and on his mother's side from the Byngs. His father, however, was a country clergyman, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Bury, Lancashire.

Young Hornby entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, and was appointed to a Lieutenancy in 1833. His promotion to the grade of Captain was rapid, and in 1865 he was made a Rear Admiral, being then the youngest officer of that grade in the fleet. After that he waited some years for further promotion, but he was made an Admiral in 1877, and seven year ago was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. This honor was in recognition of his services as one of the Prison Commissioners, which post he held from 1877 to the year in which he was knighted.

Admiral Hornby was married twice, first to the daughter of Sir William Call, and second to the widow of Capt. Howard.

Conferring About Alaskan Issues.

LONDON, June 28.—United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate had another conference this afternoon at the Foreign Office with the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

ANOTHER MUSIC HALL.

Alfred E. Aarons Says He Is Going to Put Up a $200,000 One.

Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, whose contract as General Manager expires Saturday night, says he intends putting up a music hall on upper Broadway which will cost $200,000. He declared last night that he was backed by Klaw & Erlanger, who now control twenty-four theatres throughout the United States.

The new music hall will be situated in the vicinity of Longacre Square and will occupy five Broadway lots and two on one of the cross streets. Mr. Aarons says he has signed some of the leases, but not all.

It is said that Koster & Bial's Music Hall will hereafter be managed by Judson G. Wells, counsel for the estate, assisted by John Koster.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last Wednesday in June was one of weddings. In town the marriage of Miss Pauline Chapin and Mr. Andrew McKinley, which was exclusively announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, brought quite a gathering to the Church of the Messiah, and the wedding of Miss Niles and John Jay Knox at the picturesque little Church of St. Peter's by the Sea, at Monmouth, and that of Miss Alice Bushnell and Mr. Elbert S. Kip, at Morristown, were events of much consequence in the suburbs. To-day will bring the wedding of Miss Clara Moss and Mr. James B. Taller at Islip, and a number of small entertainments at out-of-town places, and the boat race at New London.

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The graduating of Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt from Yale was an event which was of much interest not only to the personal friends of the Vanderbilt family, but to the general public. This second son of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt seems to have inherited many of the characteristics of his father. Although yet very young, he has shown much aptitude for executive work. He is simple in his tastes and has not in any way evinced the disposition which makes more than one of these millionaires objectionable. In other words, he is not spoiled, and nowadays when the very wealthy families of this country live in almost as much publicity as royal personages, this means a great deal. The plan has not been abandoned of a trip around the world, and Mr. Vanderbilt, with Mr. Whitehouse and Mr. Iselin, may set out during the month of August.

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Many of those who were at New Haven yesterday will go on to New London to-day. This is the gala week of the season at this Summer city on the Sound. New London is never very wildly gay, but it has a very charming set of cottagers, who entertain each other with dinners and card parties, and who meet at the Casino in the morning for golf and in the evenings sometimes have a little dance. Judge and Mrs. George Andrews have one of the handsomest places in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. Tyler of Washington, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, and Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews are among the regular cottagers.

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As usual, this will be a great week for the golfers, who have to-day and to-morrow and Saturday handicaps and matches at nearly all the golf clubs in the vicinity. Among the more important games are those at Morristown, at Ardsley, at Knollwood, and at Baltusrol. The first dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton will take place to-morrow evening, and there will be golf on the downs at the Golf Club every day during the coming holiday week.

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Gen. and Mrs. Varnum were in town this week. They go to Newport on Saturday to be the guests of Mr. Lispenard Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and the Vicomte and Vicomtess d'Osmoy are expected shortly from France. They will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brown at Newport, the Rev. and Mrs. Grenville Merrill at Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Dresser at Oyster Bay.

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The season in Paris was ended, as far as Americans were concerned, by the dance at the embassy last week. But at every embassy and legation there will be the customary Fourth of July receptions. These are not attended by the fashionable travelers abroad, but they assume almost the proportions and style of the famous New Year's receptions at the White House in Washington. The American students in Paris have an interesting celebration of the day also, and in London there is some recognition given to the National holiday in intensely American households.

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Among the recent arrivals from Europe have been Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, and the Baron von Hengenmuller. There are two ships sailing to-day. On the Fuerst Bismarck are booked Mr. Larillard Spencer and his son, Mr. and Mrs. E. De W. Wales, R. N. Potter, and Mrs. Charles Hyde.

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Newport's fleet to-day will have moored in the waters around New London. The presence of the Columbia and the Defender at this point is an absolutely extra attraction to the boat race, of which mention has already been made. Mrs. Oliver Iselin, who was reported ill, is now much better, and she accompanied her husband to New London, and will go with the Columbia to New Rochelle, where that craft will be anchored in front of the Oliver Iselin place over the Fourth.

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Gen. and Mrs. Draper, who arrived on the Aller, are here for their vacation. Glowing accounts have been sent over the cable during the Winter of the splendid entertainments given by Ambassador and Mrs. Draper in Rome, and of their presence and the magnificence of Mrs. Draper's diamonds at the Court festivities. There were many Americans in Rome last Winter, and the season there was very gay. The Drapers will return in the late Autumn.

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Although the lists of the St. Paul and the Majestic, which sailed yesterday, were given almost in full, there were several additional names booked which escaped mention. Mr. F. O. Horstman, second, who is a great friend of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and who entertained him very handsomely in Washington two years ago, was one of these. Mrs. George B. Roberts of Philadelphia, Mr. Killaen Van Rensselaer Lansingh of Chicago, Mr. George H. Palmer and Mr. Howard Palmer of Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. S. Howland Russell, Mr. R. E. Schirmer, Mrs. E. G. H. Slater of Washington were booked on the St. Paul, and Mr. Willing Spencer, who goes to join his parents abroad, on the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing today, and Miss Bronson and Mr. W. L. Stow were on the Majestic.

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And the ships again which are due this week and in the beginning of next will bring Mr. Chauncey Depew, his son, and Miss Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. De Forest, and Samuel R. Lippincott.

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The house parties to be given over the Fourth are many and each day others are added to the list. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton will have a grand display of fireworks to amuse their guests next Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have another large party, and Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb will have a number of young people at Shelburne Farms. Among these will be Miss Catherine Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who this year has let his place at Westhampton and is passing the Summer with Mrs. Dix at Pride's Crossing, near Beverly Farms.

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Among recent movements and Summer plans of well-known people the following are the last announced. Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Harriman will be at York Harbor, Me., for the season; Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Kip go to Richfield Springs on July 1; Mr. Edward Abdy Hurry and family are at Clifton, Saugerties-on-the-Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dickinson are near Baltusrol, N. J.; Mrs. August Heckscher has opened her country seat at Huntington; Mrs. Harman Brown and Miss Carroll of 4 West Thirty-eighth Street sail this week for Paris, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has returned from her Western trip and is at Newport.

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In London the season is closing with political parties. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire gave one in their town house which was not a success. The carriages of the guests became entangled with the traffic on Piccadilly, and there was a stoppage of some hours. The day was cold and bleak and every one had put on Summer clothes. The party at Hatfield House, given by Lord Salisbury, was much more successful, the only regret being that Lady Salisbury was so ill that she could not appear. The Rothschilds have also been giving several large parties, and that at their town house, in honor of the Sirdar, a fortnight ago, was one of the most brilliant gatherings of the London season. The Rothschilds have taken the Malmaison rose as their flower and the decorations were superb. The Malmaison is a very favorite rose in the South, but it has never been popular in New York. It is old-fashioned, short-stemmed, very large and in color of the faintest pink.

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An engagement recently announced in London which is of interest to Americans is that of Miss Beatrice Doria to Mr. Haydon Bayley. Mr. Bayley was born in Ohio, but was educated in Boston and has been seen much in New York. He is the brother of Madame Henschel, the singer, who with her husband is known the world over for her artistic recitals. The bride-elect is a granddaughter of Prince Pamphili Doria and a relative, on her mother's side, of the Fotheringhams, the Lairds of Murthly. She inherits her blonde beauty from her mother and is almost typically Scotch.

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Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro are again settled in their beautiful home, Court Farm, at the picturesque village of Broadway, near Worcester town. She and her husband are living a life in the open in this ideal spot. Their young son, who is nearly three years old, is said to be a wonderful boy, and to be able to speak German as well as English. Mrs. de Navarro has for neighbors and friends Marie Corelli, the novelist, and Maude Valerie White, the song writer. Her mother-in-law, Mme. de Navarro, and "Chappie" de Navarro will be her guests during the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Anna Sands are again in London. They are the guests of Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, who is recovering from her recent severe illness. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and Miss Sands will return very shortly to this country.

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A recent letter from London says: "Mrs. Ronald's Sunday party is always the event of the day consecrated to church, church parade, and little dinners at the restaurants in the evening. It is the gayest sight with the pretty white walled rooms full of and fragrant with flowers, and not only are all the seats taken, but the staircase is quite crowded, as well as a boudoir which leads into the drawing room by another door. Yesterday's entertainment was filled with surprises. An Italian Countess played exquisitely on the violin; a Russian introduced an entirely new instrument, something between a concertina and a tiny piano, and a smart little Frenchwoman gave the highest note which any soprano has yet touched, added to which Mlle. Janotha gave a brilliant performance on the piano. Mrs. Ronalds looked brilliant in black and white foulard, with very pretty ornaments of diamonds and rubies, and Princess Hatzfeldt was very smart in foulard."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 28.—James Van Alen will soon return from his fishing trip in Canada and entertain a number of his friends at dinner at Gooseberry Island, and sail for England for the Summer.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Fishing Club at Gooseberry Island the following officers were elected for the year: President—John Clinton Grey; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Fred Pierson; Committee—George B. De Forest, William Post, Nathaniel Thayer, Ogden Mills, and Buchanan Winthrop. The club voted to have a new building of stone erected on the Newport side of its property, 25 by 35 feet.

Fred W. May of New York is here for the Summer.

The Rev. George Grenville Merrill and wife of Tuxedo are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Special prizes for exhibitions of flowers and fruits were awarded by the Newport Horticultural Society at the rose and strawberry show to-day to the gardeners of the following cottagers: W. Storrs Wells, John J. Wysong, Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Theodore K. Gibbs, F. W. Andrews, Perry Belmont, T. M. Davis, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. William H. Osgood, John R. Drexel, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

H. O. Havemeyer has arrived for the Summer.

Word comes from New York to the effect that a company has been formed there for the purpose of erecting a large hotel on Bellevue Avenue, and that shortly the promoters will come here to secure subscriptions for the stock. It is not known publicly whether the company intends to build on the Ocean House site, or on the Bennett and Stevens property. Some time ago it was reported that parties had made an offer for the last mentioned property for hotel purposes. It is also stated that when the new hotel is completed, Warren Leland, Jr., of the Grenoble and Gerlach Hotels in New York, will be the proprietor. He was the proprietor of the Ocean House for three seasons.

Quite a number of the cottangers left yesterday for New London to attend the college races there.

Mrs. Edward de V. Morrell, who has been very ill during the Winter, and who recently returned here, was able to go on board the Sultana with Mr. and Mrs. John R Drexel for a sail to-day.

Miss Sigsbee is the guest of the Misses Hunter on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. Edward J Berwind has arrived at the Elms for the season.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater of Providence will occupy a portion of her new cottage this Summer.

Daniel Leroy Dresser was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Nichols Brown, to-day.

J. C. Borden and family have arrived at their cottage on Ocean Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ballantine of Newark, N. J., have rented the Low cottage for the season.

It is understood that Clarence Bolan of New York has taken Stone Villa, the property of James Gordon Bennett, for the season.

Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing entertained at dinner this evening.

William Koster of New York is visiting among the cottagers.

Casino registers include Roscoe C. Moody, James H. Payne, and G. L. B. Wilson, United States Navy.

The Casino grillroom will open July 3 for the season.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer will arrive at Friedheim tomorrow evening for the season.

Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana has returned from Boston.

Miss Lucy Kean of New York has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned from the Yale commencement exercises this evening.

Francis P. Freeman has returned from New York.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren have returned from Morristown, N. J.

O. H. P. Belmont has gone to New York for a few days.

MEMORIAL OF SUSAN E. LEROY.

Tablet Unveiled in Trinity Church, Newport, Yesterday.

NEWPORT, June 28.—There was a private unveiling at Trinity Church to-day, of a beautiful marble tablet memorial of Mrs. Daniel Leroy, which was erected by her grand-daughter, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown. The Rev. E. J. Dennen, assistant rector of Trinity, the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emanuel Church, and the Rev. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo, who married another grand-daughter of Mrs. Leroy, officiated. The services consisted of prayers and communion. The inscription of the memorial is:

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Susan Elizabeth Leroy, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Stuyvesant Fish, and wife of Daniel Leroy. Born in New York, July 25, 1808. Died at Newport, July 20, 1892. 'I heard the voice of Jesus say, come unto me and rest.' Erected by her grand-daughter, Natalie Bayard Brown, A. D. 1899."

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. W. H. Birckhead, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, and Daniel Leroy Dresser.

A very artistic, romanesque garland of roses of various colors had been placed on the tablet, suspended from the upper left-hand corner and caught up near the lower right-hand corner, and drooping gracefully at each end.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Browne.

The wedding of Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, United States Navy, and Mrs. Alice Scott Browne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, was celebrated yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Holland House, where the bride has been stopping with her parents. Lawrence Irving Scott, brother of the bride, was best man. The bride was gowned in cream lace over satin, finished with a girdle and collar of pink satin. She wore a white picture hat of chip, trimmed with lace, and a black aigrette. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Dr. Smith is a son of Capt. J. W. C. Smith, who led the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment in the charge of Pickett's Brigade at the battle of Gettysburg. Dr. Smith is Surgeon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was at the battle of Manila attached to the ship Baltimore. Irving M. Scott, father of the bride, is the builder of the battleship Oregon and other vessels belonging to the United States Navy. Dr. Smith and his bride left in the afternoon for Alabama to visit the family of the bridegroom. The guests at the breakfast, in addition to the family, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Potter, Miss Effie Browne of San Francisco, and Charles H. Blair.

Lyon—Jones.

Miss Grace Hamilton Jones, daughter of Prof. William George Jones of 545 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, was married yesterday morning in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue, to Dr. Palmer Heath Lyon of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The marriage was to have taken place in the Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, but this was made impossible by the fire there Tuesday night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Schwab. Miss Ethel Jones, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Boyd, Miss Addie Robenstein, Miss Maude Lyon, Miss A. Van Orden, and Miss Aimée Singleton. Dr. C. Henry was best man, and the ushers were John R. Fellows, Jr., Dr. Kellog, Dr. Stratford, Louis Becker, and F. H. Almond. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

McKinley—Chapin.

Andrew McKinley and Miss Pauline Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, were married yesterday morning in the vestry of the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer performed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, 34 West Fifty-seventh Street. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a going-away gown. The skirt was of dark blue cloth, with bodice of blue and white silk. A black picture hat and bouquet of white roses completed the costume. Miss Elizabeth Bourne, the maid of honor, and bride's only attendant, was in light blue and white organdie, trimmed with narrow black velvet. Her large hat was of black. Oliver Hertfort was best man. Mr. McKinley and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Abbott—Stanley.

In St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at State and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, Miss Grace Bell Stanley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin J. Stanley, and Mr. George Milton Abbott, were married. The Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Florence E. Abbott, sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence E. Maylam and Miss Frances E. Hyers. The best man was R. V. Parker of Newark. Richard Martin, Edward L. Fletcher, Howard Parker, and William Wilson were ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 11 St. Felix Street.

Rubens—Schumann.

Miss Clara Schumann, a niece of Joseph Keppler of 27 East Seventy-ninth Street, was married last evening in the Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, to James Rubens, manager of the Bowery branch of the New York Life Insurance Company. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb. The bride was attended by Miss Olga Keppler, the maid of honor, and Julius Schuch was best man. The ushers were William Vollmer, Charles Gunther, Victor Rubens, and William Poz.

Dethier—Hartung.

Gaston M. Dethier, organist of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth Street, and Miss Marie Leontine Hartung, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hartung of 148 West Sixteenth Street, were married yesterday morning in that church. The Rev. Francis Powers performed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Hotel St. Denis. The bride was attended by Miss Delury as maid of honor.

McConaughy—Farrie.

John McConaughy and Miss Margaret Geraldine Farrie, daughter of the late Dr. Farrie, were married yesterday at noon at the residence of the bride, 217 East Forty-fifth Street. The honeymoon will be passed at Lake George and the Thousand Islands.

Boyce—Barnum.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The marriage of Miss Marguerite Emma Barnum, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Barnum of 160 Forty-second Place, to Walter Ball Boyce of New York, occurred at noon to-day at the Church of the Transfiguration, Dr. Walter Delafield officiating. The maid of honor and only bridal attendant was Miss Florence Foljam of Cleveland. Raymond Boyce of New York, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. The ushers were these Chicago men: James Fuller Lord, Jack Webster, Frank Ruth, and Archibald Burdick. The church was decorated in palms and white flowers. The bridal gown was fashioned of white tulle over taffeta with yoke and trimmings of point d'esprit. Instead of the veil the bride wore a large white tulle hat with a long white ostrich plume, and a white-bound prayer book was carried in place of the regulation bouquet. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce have gone north for a trip of two weeks. After that they will spend some time with the parents of the bride at their Summer cottage at Fox Lake, and will be at home after Sept. 1 at 35 west One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Barnum will go to Fox Lake Saturday.

Kip—Bushnell.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 28.—Miss Alice Alden Bushnell was married this afternoon in St. Peter's Church to Elbert S. Kip, a son of George Goelet Kip. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hibbard of St. Peter's. The bride was given away by her father, Joseph Bushnell, and she was attended by the following bridesmaids: Miss Anna Bushnell of Morristown and Miss Barbara Warden of Philadelphia, cousins of the bride; Miss Anna Elizabeth Kip, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Tillie Churchill of Montclair, and Miss Gertrude Hay and Miss Margaretta Stone of Morristown. Charles A. Kip, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Samuel A. Clark and Frederick W. Geisenhalner of New York, and George J. Little, Charles C. Egbert, Archibald Forbes, Mason Young, Jr., Ridley Watts, and Joseph B. Ames of Morristown.

The bride and bridegroom are prominent members of the Morris County Golf Club. After a short tour, Mr. and Mrs. Kip will make their home in Morristown.

Schenck—Edwards.

DETROIT, June 28.—Miss Harriette Brown Edwards was married to-day to Joseph Martin Schenck of the Corporation Counsel's office, New York City, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Rev. John Britton Clarke, the pastor, officiating.

James McDonald of New York was best man. Miss Louise Weston of Dalton, Mass., daughter of ex-Gov. Byron Weston, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elkins of Boston, Miss McMoran of Port Huron, and the Misses Swift and Farwell of Detroit. At half-past 4 a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Edwards, parents of the bride, at their residence, 539 Cass Avenue, at which there was a large attendance of prominent society people. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. Crozier and Miss Harrison, aunts of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thaw of the Dakotah.

Mr. and Mrs. Schenck will reside at 422 West End Avenue, New York. They will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Riordan—Caldwell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—A brilliant wedding ceremony took place at the cathedral in this city to-day, when Miss Edith Maud Caldwell, daughter of Dr. William H. Caldwell of this city, and the Hon. Daniel J. Riordan of New York were married. The 1,500 invitations sent out had been largely accepted and the church was crowded.

At 11 o'clock a high nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Craig, a classmate of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Matthew G. Gleeson, Edward J. Morgan, and Thomas A. Kelley, all graduates of Manhattan College, which Congressman Riordan is an alumnus. The maid of honor was Miss Anabel Lanson of New York, and Miss Greenway of Portland, Me., and Miss Borden, Miss Bake, and Miss Perkins of this city were bridesmaids.

The best man was Mr John Slevin of New York, and the ushers were Messrs. Gilchrist, Rourke, and Price of New York and the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn.

Maus—Poor.

SYRACUSE, June 28.—The wedding of Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles's staff and Miss Lindsay Poor occurred at Skaneateles, near this city, at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed in St. James's Church by the Rev. Frank Nash Westcott, the rector. Among the guests present was Gen. Miles, his daughter being one of the bridesmaids. Another bridesmaid was Miss Mary Sheridan, daughter of the late Gen. Philip Sheridan. Col. Francis Michler was best man, and the ushers included Col. James Allen, Major John J. Pressling and Major I. H. Strothers. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Maus left for San Francisco, where he is ordered on duty.

Jones—Burtt.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., June 28.—Miss Florence Burtt, daughter of Alexander Burtt of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. James Clarence Jones, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, were married in the Cathedral here this noon by the Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn. The wedding party arrived in Garden City a few minutes before 12 o'clock, drove to the Cathedral and started back for Brooklyn at 12:30. Only the parents and a few friends were present. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the death of the bride's grandmother.

Duke—Butt.

NORFOLK, Va., June 28.—The Rev. C. H. Duke, late of Berkeley, now pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church of Baltimore, and Miss Estelle Butt of this city, late Principal of Ryland Institute of Berkeley, were married here at Freemason Street

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Filon d'Or, Owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., Wins the Tidal Stakes.

BYRON McCLELLAND KILLED

Throws Rider in Fifth Race and Runs into a Rail Fence—Interest in Jockey Maher's Case.

The horsemen were still waiting yesterday for some further development in the case of the jockey "Danny" Maher who was, by inference at least, accused by ex-Corporation Counsel Clark of having intentionally left Banastar, the favorite, at the post in the Suburban. The Maher case, which has now grown old and will soon probably be forgotten, unless some new phase of it comes to light, seemed of more interest to the visitors at the Coney Island Jockey Club's racing park yesterday than the racing, for now that the Stewards, after an investigation, have exonerated the boy of any deliberate wrong-doing except his uncalled-for clubbing of Banastar, some action on the part of Mr. Clark is looked for.

If Maher is kept on the ground for two years, as Mr. Clark intended, he will at the expiration of that sentence be almost too heavy to ride, and horsemen who have weighed the matter carefully are of the opinion that if there was anything criminal in the boy's action, it should be made public by Mr. Clark. The latter, however, was not communicative yesterday, and if he has any plans as to Maher, other than his avowed intention of refusing him a mount, and of not permitting him to take outside mounts, he would not say so.

The racing yesterday was not the best that has been seen since the meeting opened, or anywhere near it. There were incidents enough in the day's sport to keep every one busy and to furnish gossip for the afternoon, but the sport was rather tame. The Tidal Stakes, the only fixture on the programme, was at a mile, and it brought together a field of five.

These were Lothario, one of "Pittsburg Phil's" recent high-priced purchases; Filon d'Or, which ran in the colors of R. T. Wilson, Jr., the latter having purchased him just before the race from J. J. Hyland on private terms; Half Time, of whom much was expected, and Strathconan and Glengar, the two outsiders. Every one of the five wore the "rogue's badge," as blinkers are termed on the track, but blinkers on Half Time were useless. He decided to cut a wide swath, and he did so, going at the end all the way across the track, and in that manner losing second money by a head.

Filon d'Or and Half Time ran together in front all the way at a decidedly fast pace. Behind them Lothario, who was the medium of a big plunge by his owner, struggled along, but he was never a dangerous contender, and those who followed the plunger's bets saw their money burned up. Filon d'Or was easily the better of the two leaders, and went on to the end and won by three lengths. Half Time could have been second beyond doubt but for his swerving across the track. While he was going off at a tangent, Turner urged Lothario out to the last ounce and got second money by a head.

The fifth race, a selling affair, at a mile and an eighth, started in front of the grand stand, and it came near furnishing the spectators a tragical scene. It resulted in one of the horses being killed, while his jockey had a very narrow escape, but got off with a severe shaking up. There was considerable kicking up at the starting point, and twice the barrier was broken down. Holland threw McCue over his head, but the boy escaped unhurt, and then Mr. Fitzgerald got them away in fairly good order.

Estaca and the favorite, Satirist, cut out the pace, and Byron McClelland, who was purchased recently by W. L. Oliver, raced up behind them. Before they came to the second turn Byron McClelland stumbled, and Mitchell, who rode him, was thrown over his head. The rest of the field passed him, and the boy lay on the track until he was carried off by a couple of Pinkerton men. He was uninjured, but received a severe shaking up.

Freed of the boy's weight, Byron McClelland made for the horses in front, and, catching up to them, he went through and up to Estaca, who had opened up a big lead. He raced on with Estaca and led him into the stretch and came home first, but continued on his way until half way around again. He spied his stable then, and made for it, crashing through the rail fence to reach it. That bolt through the fence cost him his life, for the horse ran trough his side, and he rolled over at the door of his stable and died. Spencer, who had a big lead at the head of the stretch, did not persevere with Estaca, and allowed Satirist to come up with him and beat him easily.

The public's disapproval of the barrier method of starting was demonstrated conclusively in the last race, a handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. After two or three unsuccessful breaks, Mr. Fitzgerald had the barrier removed and made the start without it. There was an outburst of handclapping when it was sent up, and subsequently, when a good start without it was effected, there was more applause. Intrusive got away in front and led all the way, winning easily from Double Dummy, while the "real jam" in the race, Pirate M., which had been backed from 15 to 1 down to 3 to 1, trailed last all the way.

Sadducee added another to his long unbroken string of victories by winning the third race. He led all the way down the Futurity chute, and was chased hopelessly by Gulden and Montanic, but he won easily and strengthened the belief of some of the trainers that he is one of the best colts of the season.

Isidor at last won a race for Marcus Daly, taking the opening sprint from Captain Sigsbee, who beat Gaze for the place. The mile race for maidens, three years old and upward, was won by Grey Jacques.

During the day John E. Madden purchased Charles T. Patterson's colt McMeekin for $3,500. Jockey Collins, who rode Brahmin in the second race, was set down for the balance of the meeting and fined $50 for pulling up his mount and spoiling a start.

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward at seven pounds above the scale. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs on main track. Time—1:07.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 119 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
2—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3, 103, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., 3, 105, 7 to 5.....(McCue)

Doctor Eichberg, 3, 103, 40 to 1, (Wilson,) and Prestidigitatrice, 3, 105, 6 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Three-year-olds, 112 pounds; four-year-olds and upward, 117 pounds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3 years, by Jim Grey-Jacqueline, 112 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Great Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 3, 112, 7 to 2, coupled with Chappaqua.....(Hupp)
3—Andronicus, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 3, 112, 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Chappaqua 3, 112, 7 to 1, coupled with Great Neck, (Clayton;) Dan Cupid, 3, 112, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Desperado, 3, 112, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Emigre, 3, 109, 6 to 1, (N. Turner;) Graham Bruce, 4, 114, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Brahmin, 3, 112, 12 to 1, (Collins;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 3, 112, 50 to 1, (Wilson;) James T. Co., 3, 112, 200 to 1, (W. Morris,) and Ellerdale, 3, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old colts, 115 pounds; fillies and geldings, 112 pounds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12.

1—Sadducee, Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 117 pounds, even and 2 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 115, 4 to 1 and even.....(Sims)
3—Montanio, J. J. Eakin's b. g., 112, 7 to 2.....(Odom)

Standing, 110, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) La Vega, 110, 30 to 1, (McCue;) McFlecknoe, 110, 15 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Parmenion, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $100 each, $50 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out by May 15, of which $400 to the second and $300 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Filon d'Or, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 128 pounds, 14 to 5 and even.....(McCue)
2—Lothario, G. E. Smith's b. or br. c., by Longstreet-Brunette, 129, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Half Time, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Pandora, 123, 11 to 5.....(Spencer)

Glengar, 126, 30 to 1, (Neville,) and Strathconan, 126, 12 to 1, (Tarsl,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, at 8 pounds above the scale. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—Satirist, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 3 years, by Juvenal-Laura Gould, $700, 95 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Wilson)
2—Estaca, F. Brown's b. h., 5, 111, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Miss Patron, T. W. L. Van Meter's ch. f., 3, 93, 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Holland, 5, 98, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Tanis, 6, 108, (Gisbourne;) Camotop, 3, 96, 300 to 1, (Romanelli,) and Merlin, 4, 110, 200 to 1, (W. Morris,) also ran and finished as named. Byron McClelland, 6, 106, 15 to 1, (Mitchell,) threw his rider at the end of the first quarter.

Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:47.

1—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 130 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Double Dummy, F. Frisbie & Co.'s b. g., 5, 115 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 127, 10 to 5.....(Bullman)

Momentum, 4, 119, 8 to 1, (McCue;) Chivalrous, 3, 111, 20 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Pirate M., 3, 120, 5 to 2, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a short head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during this meeting; allowances. Six and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cesarion	132	St. Callatine	116
Box	123	Satin Slipper	115
Briar Sweet	123	Nautch Girl	113
Ahom	120	Oliver Mc.	110
Kentucky Colonel	120	Kinley Mack	105

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 10 pounds above the scale. One mile.

Scotch Plaid	118	Fennetta	106
Hanwell	113	Greatland	106
Estaca	113	Manlius	106
Mazarine	112	Hapsburg	103
Acrobat	111	Wolhurst	105
Bardella	106	Bona Dea	101
Sweet Caporal	107		

THIRD RACE.—The June Stakes, for two-year-olds; allowances. Six furlongs on main track.

Matchim	113	Prestidigitator	113
Millstream	113	Brusquerie	110
All Gold	113		

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Imp	119	Box	108
Bendoran	119	Thomas Cat	108
Maxine	113	Azucena	102
Little Saint	110	Jeannot	96
Bangle	109	Grey Jacques	93

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Mauvilla	106	Belle of Orleans	99
Misericordia	104	Her Ladyship	94
Miss Dede	104	True Heart	94
Shrove Tuesday	102	Beautiful	94
Mollie Newman	102	Oread	89

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on turf.

Bannockburn	126	Maximo Gomez	104
Thomas Cat	118	Twinkler	99
Warrenton	115	Fast Black	90
Central Trust	113	Merlin	87
Buena	107		

FAST TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

Six Heats Were Necessary to Decide the First Event.

The second day of the Summer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club, at Parkway, yesterday, was marked by some good harness racing. The first race was for trotters in the 2:30 class, and the winner was not decided until six heats had been trotted. Nellie Gay, a little mare from the Walnut Grove Farm, took the first two heats in easy fashion, but she did not have the staying qualities in the following heats. Walter H., a fine bay gelding, won the race. He won the third heat, and in the fourth was beaten by a nose at the wire by Laura C. He took the next two heats cleverly. The judges ordered a change of drivers behind Walter H. after the second heat. They were not satisfied with W. F. Guyon's driving of the gelding.

Five heats were required to decide the winner in the 2:24 class for trotters. W. H. Snyder's mare Addazetta took the first two heats, and Alcy S., who was the good thing of the race, won the next three heats cleverly.

In the special 2:20 class pacing race Quarterstake, a speedy gelding, won in straight heats. W. H. Snyder did not have to make the gelding do his best to win, and had it been necessary he could have gone the mile in close to 2:15. The meeting will continue to-day. The summary:

2:30 Class, Trotting. Purse, $300.

Walter H., b. g., by St. Bel-Beulah						
West, (Guyon & West)	2	2	1	2	1	1
Laura C., b. m., (Heyer)	3	5	3	1	3	2
Octavia, b. m., (Cheney)	4	3	4	3	2	ro
Nellie Gay, b. m., (Murphy)	1	1	2	5	5	dis.
Robervel, b. s., (Snyder)	5	4	5	4	4	dr.
Neilson, br. m., (Devey)						Dis.

Time—2:24¾; 2:26¼; 2:24¼; 2:26¾; 2:28.

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Alcy S., b. m., by Aleyo-Annie Roonev, (Hendrickson)	2	1	1	1		
Addazetta, b. m., (Toomey)	1	1	7	3	2	
Vanity, blk. m., (Loweree)	3	3	2	4	3	
Abby X., b. m., (Sinnott)	4	4	3	2	4	
Princess M., br. m., (Devey)	5	7	4	5	dr	
Lightning, b. m., (O'Connor)	7	5	5	dr		
Beverly, blk. g., (Gill)	6	6	6	dr		

Time—2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:21¼; 2:22½; 2:24.

2:20 class, pacing; purse, $200.

Quarterstake, br. g., by Quartermaster, (Snyder)	1	1	1
May Christine, b. m., (Arthur)	4	2	2
Marie Wellington, b. m., (McGuire)	2	3	3
Adsign, b. g., (Nichols)	3	5	4
Desire, ro. g., (Rodgers)	5	4	5

Time—2:19¾; 2:21¼; 2:23.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS SUCCESSFUL.

Sloan Wins Two Races and Reiff One at Newmarket.

LONDON, June 28.—The Plantation Stakes at Newmarket was won by Mr. H. Lambert's Bourne Bridge, with Sloan "up."

Lord William Beresford's three-year-old Jolly Tar, ridden by Sloan, won the High-Weight Handicap. Bridegroom was second, and Orecana finished third. The betting was 11 to 8 against Jolly Tar.

An All-Aged Selling Plate was won by the Sanda colt, ridden by J. Reiff, the American lightweight jockey. Queen's Wake was second, and Erlking, with Lester Reiff, brother of the winning jockey, in the saddle, finished third. Sloan, on Boy of Egremond, was unplaced, in a field of ten horses.

The Duke of Devonshire's three-year-old bay filly Vara won the Soham Plate. Lord William Beresford's Meta II., ridden by "Tod" Sloan, was unplaced.

Blue Ribbon Horse Dies of Pneumonia.

CHOASSET, Mass., June 28.—Thomas W. Lawson's show horse Trinity died from pneumonia at Mr. Lawson's Summer place here to-day, after ten days' sickness. Trinity, singly and with his mate, Chimes, had taken sixty-two blue ribbons in this country and Europe.

MR. WIDDEMER WILL REMAIN.

Asbury Park Pastor Decides to Withdraw His Resignation.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 28.—The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer will remain as pastor of the First Congregational Church. A week ago he was asked to resign by some of the members of the church who stood by the finding of a committee of the members relative to the minister's relations toward his secretary, a young woman. Mr. Widdemer appeared at the meeting of the congregation and offered to resign, but his friends were in the majority and refused to accept the resignation. On Sunday he announced that having been sustained by the vote of the church when the resignation was offered and refused he would now resign.

The congregation met to-night to act upon this resignation. When those who favored refusing to allow him to go were called for forty-nine voted to keep him despite the resignation. The men and women who have been active against the minister and those who supported them did not vote either way. When the vote had been taken Mr. Widdemer said that as the vote to refuse his resignation was unanimous he would recall the resignation. A division of the church is now thought likely.

At the State Camp.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 28.—The first battalion of the First Regiment reached the camp this morning at 10 o'clock. The command left Lake Oscawana at 7 o'clock. The sun was shining then, but before the column was a mile out of camp it began to rain, and the rain continued until the camp was reached. The column fought a sham battle just before reaching the camp. The second battalion left this afternoon for its tour of field duty. They are in camp at Croft's to-night.

A Wife Shoots Her Fancied Rival.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 28.—Mrs. W. E. Martin, wife of a railroad man, shot Miss Ida Oglesby four times to-day, inflicting fatal wounds. Mrs. Martin accused Miss Oglesby of having alienated the affections of her husband.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Brooklyns Were Easily Beaten in Pittsburg Yesterday.

POOR FIELDING AND BETTING

Cincinnatis Win and Again Take Seventh Place—Philadelphia Won—New Yorks Enjoy a Day Off.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	16	.738
Boston	38	21	.644
Philadelphia	36	22	.621
Chicago	36	24	.600
Baltimore	33	25	.569
St. Louis	35	27	.565
Cincinnati	29	29	.500
New York	30	31	.492
Pittsburg	26	33	.448
Louisville	21	39	.350
Washington	18	44	.290
Cleveland	10	47	.175

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.
Cleveland—Boston game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—Leever, the home team's pitcher, allowed the Brooklyns only five hits to-day. Three of these were made in the eighth inning, and enabled the Brooklyns to score their only run. Hughes was easy for the home team, but miserable support helped materially in running up the score against him. Dahlen questioned too many decisions, and was ordered from the game in the eighth. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	1	3	0	0		Jones, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	
McCar'y, lf.	2	3	2	0	0		Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Will'ms, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0		Kelley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	5	1	0		Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	3	2	
Clark, 1b.	0	1	10.	0	0		*Anderson	0	0	0	0	0	
Ely, ss.	1	0	2	2	0		Dunn, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	
O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		Jennings, 1b.	0	0	11	1	1	
Schriver, c.	1	1	3	0	0		Daly, 2b.	0	1	3	5	2	
Leever, p.	1	1	0	3	0		Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	
							Grim, c.	0	0	4	1	0	
Total	9	11	27	9	0		Hughes, p.	0	1	0	3	0	
							Total	1	5	24	18	5	

*Batted for Dahlen in the eighth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	..	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Schriver, Leever, Daly. Home run—McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, McCarthy, Schriver, Keeler. Double plays—Beaumont and Schriver; Casey, Jennings, and Grim. First base on balls—Off Leever, 4; off Hughes, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ely. Struck out—By Leever, 1; by Hughes, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Both pitchers were at their best to-day. Not a Philadelphia player reached third base until the eighth inning, when Thomas led off with a two-bagger which was followed by two singles and a two-bagger, netting the visitors three runs and the game. Score:

Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 5.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Washingtons outbatted and outfielded the home team to-day, but their poor work on the bases prevented them from winning. Six of the visitors were retired at the plate. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	..	—6
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips, Breitenstein, and Peitz; Washington, Mercer and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The St. Louis team could not solve McGinnity's pitching to-day and failed to score a run. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	..	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 10. Error—Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Wilson; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

A NEW BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

National League May Have Opposition in the West Next Year.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Times-Herald to-day says: "Arrangements are now being completed to transfer all of the Columbus Western League teams' games to Cleveland, and it is even possible that the games between Detroit and Columbus next Saturday may be played in Cleveland. President Johnson of the Western baseball league is now in the East, but before he gets back another movement of far more importance than the withdrawal of the Robisons from Cleveland may have been started.

A strong movement has been set on foot for the formation of a new baseball league, which in a measure, will be a competitor of the National League. The friends of President Johnson assert that he is not back of the movement, but it can be stated on good authority that he has been asked to head the enterprise. The new league will be formed on the lines of the old American Association. It will try to resurrect baseball interest in Cleveland by locating a club there and the rest of the teams will be located in some of the strongest Western league cities. Louisville is interested in the new enterprise to the extent of wanting to get a place. An agent from the present baseball management in Louisville visited Chicago a few days ago and wanted to know what the prospects were for membership in the proposed organization.

Chicago may have a team in the new league. Efforts have quietly been going on for some time to secure a desirable location for grounds on the south side. An official in one of Chicago's biggest banks is one of the most enthusiastic promoters.

The Times Nine Beats The Sun Men.

THE TIMES baseball nine won a game in the Morning Newspaper League yesterday, defeating The Sun team at Prospect Park by the following score:

	R.	B.	E.
TIMES	5	5	0
Sun	4	0	0

TIMES	2	7	0	—19	16	4
Sun	1	2	1	— 8	12	8

Batteries—TIMES, Penney and Bowen; Sun, Strawinski and Kennedy.

PARET A VICTOR AT TENNIS.

Defeats S. C. Millett in the Metropolitan Tourney.

Exciting play occurred in the second round of the Metropolitan lawn tennis championship tournament, which was continued on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon. S. C. Millett was looked upon as the favorite at the present meeting. The first set, however, was easily taken by Paret, the score being 6—0. Millett pulled up in the second set, which developed into a battle for the net. With the games at 5—5 Paret was three times within one stroke of winning the match, but his opponent forced the score to 10—8 before the match was won.

J. A. Allen, the Yale champion, had little difficulty in defeating the old Harvard expert, Hugh Tallant. The results of yesterday's matches bring J. A. Allen, J. P. Paret, J. C. Davidson, and O. M. Bostwick together in the semi-final round. The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—O. M. Bostwick beat C. E. Fennessey, 6—1, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat S. C. Millett, 6—0, 10—8; J. A. Allen beat Hugh Tallant, 6—2, 6—1; J. C. Davidson beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—O. M. Bostwick, (owe 15,) beat Milton Ruggles, (half 15,) 6—0, 6—2; J. B. Wing, (scratch,) beat J. T. Gillespie, (half 15,) 6—4, 6—0; E. L. Failer, (15,) beat L. J. Grant, (30,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

First Round—C. M. Relyea, (half 15,) beat S. H. Gillespie, (scratch,) by default; M. S. Clark, (scratch,) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 6—1.

New Yorker Is Indicted in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, June 28.—G. Percival Stewart of New York, President of the American Investors' Company, surrendered to the authorities to-day under four indictments found against him by the last Grand Jury, charging him with grand larceny. He was admitted to $2,000 bail.

SPORTING GOODS.

Cannon

We are going to cannonade our friends this week with prices on earsplitting goods. We are going to make this the banner week of Independence Day trade. You will learn patriotism and economy by coming to our store.

SALUTING CANNON.

We have just a little over stock of two or three pieces that are the best for saluting. They will last all of your Glorious Fourths, and serve your grandchildren; but they have got to be out of our way by Saturday. Our prices tell how:

Muzzle-Loading Cannon.

Extra heavy brass gun metal, mahogany finish mounts, brass trimmed, large bore, 10½ inches long; were $3.50, now $2.50.

Same as above, 9 inches long; were $2.50, now $1.75.

Dewey Saluting Mortar.

Small size, ½ inch caliber, weight 14 pounds; were $1.25, now $1.

Large size, 1 inch caliber, weight 45 pounds; were $3.50, now $2.50.

We know of no way on earth to make as much noise for so little money.

Breech-Loading Cannon.

44 caliber, length 12 inches, height 5½ inches, gun metal barrel, mahogany finished block; were $6, now $5.

Same as above, but 12 gauge; 13 inch barrel, &c., $15.

"Remember the Maine" breech loader, 12 gauge, $5.

Other cannon up to $125.00.

Saluting shells and powder.

Revolvers.

Self-cocking revolvers, 22 to 38 caliber, $1.50. Automatic ejecting revolvers, $3.50. Hammerless ejecting revolvers, $4. Marlin, Colt, and Smith & Wesson revolvers, $6 to $25.

Blank cartridges, 22 caliber, per 100, 15c.
Blank cartridges, 32 caliber, per 100, 30c.
Blank cartridges, 32 caliber, central fire, per 100, 60c.
Blank cartridges for revolvers, guns and yacht cannon.

Rifles.

Flobert rifles, 22 caliber, $1.50.
Flobert rifles, fine quality, $2.50.
Stevens, Hopkins & Allen rifles, 22 and 32 caliber, $6.
Marlin repeating rifles, 22 caliber to 45 caliber, $11.55 and up.
Mauser sporting rifles, $25.
Winchester, Colt and Savage rifles, shot guns and ammunition. Kodaks.

Everything for the gunner, fisherman and athlete, at prices that make customers.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Lasker Draws with Mason—Pillsbury Beats Schlechter.

LONDON, June 28.—The twenty-second round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the pairing, adopted from the second round of the Berger system, was as follows:

Lasker vs. Mason, Steinitz vs. Tinsley, Maroczy vs. Cohn, Pillsbury vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Showalter, Blackburne vs. Lee. Tschigorin and Bird had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, Lasker and Mason had drawn, Steinitz had disposed of Tinsley, Maroczy had the better game against Cohn, Pillsbury had the better position against Schlechter, while the games between Janowski and Showalter and Blackburne and Lee were adjourned in even positions.

At the evening session Maroczy won from Cohn, Pillsbury from Schlechter, and Janowski from Showalter, while Blackburne and Lee drew.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	13½	Pillsbury	14½	6½
Blackburne	12½	8½	Schlechter	12	7
Cohn	9	10	Showalter	9½	10½
Janowski	13½	6½	Steinitz	9½	11½
Lee	7½	13½	Tinsley	3	16
Maroczy	13	8	Tschigorin	11	9
Lasker	17	4	Mason	8½	11½

LONDON TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of the Tschigorin-Steinitz and Steinitz-Schlechter Matches.

Following are the scores of two more games played last week in the International Chess Masters' tournament:

ENGLISH KNIGHT'S OPENING.

Tschigorin. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—R4	P—KB4
2. Kt—KB3	P—QB3	17. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3
3. P—B3	P—Q4	18. Kt—Q4	Q—B2
4. Q—R4	PxP	19. P—QKt3	P—Q4
5. KtxP	Q—Q4	20. KtxQBP	R—Kt3
6. KtxKt	PxKt	21. Kt—Q4	Kt—K5
7. B—B4	Q—Q2	22. P—B3	R—KR3
8. Castles	Kt—B3	23. Q—B4	P—Kt4
9. P—Q3	PxP	24. Q—B	Q—KKt2
10. R—Q	B—Q3	25. PxKt	QPxP
11. BxP	Castles	26. B—B4ch	K—R
12. P—KR3	Q—K3	27. Q—K8	R—K
13. B—B4	R—Kt	28. Kt—B2	P—B5
14. BxB	PxB	29. QxKP	Resigns
15. Kt—Q2	Kt—Q4		

VIENNA OPENING.

Steinitz. White.	Schlechter. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Schlechter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	21. QR—Q	QR—KB
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	22. P—QB4	P—Q5
3. P—B4	P—Q4	23. Q—K4	P—B3
4. BPxP	KtxP	24. R—Kt3	R—B5
5. Kt—B3	B—QKt5	25. Q—K2	P—KR4
6. Kt—K2	B—Kt5	26. K—R	P—R5
7. Kt—Kt3	Kt—QB3	27. Kt—B	R(B5)—B4
8. B—Kt5	Castles	28. R—K	Q—Kt3
9. BxKt	PxB	29. Kt—Kt3	PxKt
10. Q—K2	P—KB4	30. BxP	Q—R4
11. P—B3	B—K2	31. P—B4	B—Kt5
12. P—Q3	B—R5	32. Q—Kt2	R—Q
13. PxKt	BPxP	33. Q—K4	R(B4)—B
14. Castles	PxKt	34. K—Kt	B—B4
15. PxP	B—R6	35. Q—Kt2	P—Q6
16. R—Q	Q—Q2	36. Q—Q2	R—Q5
17. R—Q4	B—K2	37. R—Kt7	B—R5
18. B—K3	Q—K3	38. P—K6	BxB
19. B—B2	R—B2	39. PxB	B—K5
20. R—Q3	P—B4	40. Resigns	

Murder in a Rhode Island Village.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—Sadie B. Matthewson, twenty-six years old, was murdered at Foster, R. I., yesterday by Samuel R. Owens, fifty-seven years old, with whom she lived. Foster is a small place of about 1,000 inhabitants, in the western part of the State. It is claimed that both were drunk, and that Owens drove the woman into the yard, knocked her down, and split her head open with an axe, stabbed her twice in the breast with a carving knife, and then, pouring kerosene oil over her, set her on fire while she was still breathing. Her body was burned to a crisp. Owen was arrested, and to-day at Cranston he was bound over to the Grand Jury without bail.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

1899 Model "Straus" Bicycle, Price Reduced to $15.49.

The "Straus" Bicycle needs no introduction. Encomiums are superfluous. Most of you are familiar with the "Straus" Bicycle. Made scientifically, conscientiously and artistically; made to meet the demands of discriminating, intelligent and h

PROTEST OF NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Institutions Will Ask to be Freed from the Collection Fee.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Senator Stokes is preparing a letter which a committee representing banks of the northern portion of New Jersey, including Trenton, will send on Saturday to the New York Clearing House. The letter will ask that the banks in the territory named be placed upon the discretionary list and be exempt from the collection fee imposed by the New York banks upon out-of-town checks.

This rule has been in effect nearly three months. Under it checks drawn on all New Jersey towns outside of Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne, are forced to pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent., the same rate as is charged on all checks, excepting those in New York City, and those on the exempt list, drawn on banking institutions east of the Mississippi River. The petition contends that banks which are so located that they can remit promptly and at par ought not to be subject to a charge for an expense, which, in their case, is not incurred by the collecting bank in New York; otherwise, the petition contends, this charge amounts to an arbitrary tax, arbitrarily levied, rather than a legitimate charge for an expense actually incurred in the course of business.

Fearing that this petition will not be favorably acted upon, the bankers of Trenton, through Senator Stokes, have sent a letter to the Clearing House Committee, claiming that, as the capital city of the State, Trenton "should be placed on the list of free cities, whether or not the other cities of Northern New Jersey are." This step was taken as supplemental to the general protest.

In case the petitions are not favorably acted upon, it is likely that a large portion of the business done with the New York Clearing House will be diverted to Philadelphia.

The New York Clearing House Association has received a communication from the Pittsburg Clearing House Association protesting against the omission of that city from the list of cities exempt from the charge on checks, and requesting that Pittsburg be placed in the "discretionary class." The request will be considered.

Baudouine's Horses Sold.

The six horses, carriages, harness, and stable fittings belonging to John F. Baudouine were sold yesterday at the American Horse Exchange, by order of Willard Parker Butler, trustee in bankruptcy. The sale realized $5,875. G. B. Hulme bought a coach for $1,000, the largest item in the sale.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.35
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, June 28.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@74c; No. 2 red, 72⅜@72½c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 34⅝@35¼c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26⅝c; No. 3 white, 27½@29c; No. 2 Rye, 52@52½c; No. 2 barley, 39½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02@$1.03; Northwestern, $1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5@$5.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.60@$4.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished good, per gallon, $1.20; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.60.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures was very conservative. Traders were naturally inclined to go slow in anticipation of the holidays so near at hand, and yesterday's market was a narrow one, even the more active positions working within a range of 8 points. The market opened steady, at 1@2 points advance; early cables giving considerable confidence, especially as to the excellent showing in the way of spot business at Liverpool, with private cables indicating a continued good foreign demand for actual cotton, and wanted for large orders extending well into the future for cloths and yarns. Soon after the call, however, the market weakened under late cables, which indicated a disposition to liquidate long interests in the Liverpool market under the bearish influence of fine crop prospects in this country. Prices declined 4@8 points from the best figures obtained on the call; but the bear contingent was not aggressive, the short interest being already extensive at low prices, while the possibilities of a serious change in the crop outlook at this critical season was recognized. The favorable character of the official weather chart gave a generally weak undertone to the situation, and lead spot buyers to provide for their current wants only. The average of private advices as to the crop situation was also bearish. Beneficial rains were reported for Northern Texas and central sections of the cotton-belt, with the temperature normal and favorable to a rapid and substantial development of the crop. On this account sentiment on 'Change was cautiously bearish. The market closed barely steady, 5 to 6 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.48@5.50
July	5.57	5.57	5.51	5.49@5.50
August	5.62	5.62	5.54	5.54@
September	5.61	5.61	5.55	5.55@5.56
October	5.66	5.66	5.60	5.60@5.61
November	5.68	5.69	5.65	5.64@5.66
December	5.74	5.74	5.69	5.68@5.69
January	5.78	5.78	5.73	5.72@5.73
February				5.76@5.77
March	5.83	5.83	5.80	5.79@5.80
April				5.83@5.84
May	5.91	5.91	5.87	5.86@5.88

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¾c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 3,200 bales included 2,000 bales for export, 400 bales to spinners, and 800 bales on contract.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady at 1-64d advance, closed barely steady, net unchanged to 2-64d decline. December-January, 3.12½@3; January-February, 3.12½@3; February-March, 3.13@; March-April, 3.14@; April-May, 3.14½@; June, 3.16@; July-August, 3.15¾@; August-September, 3.15@; September-October, 3.14@; October-November, 3.13⅛@; November-December, 3.12⅝@. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths, more business could be done if sellers would concede something.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	80¼	80⅝	79¾	80¼
September	79⅝	79⅞	79¼	79⅝
December	81	81⅝	80 13-16	81½
Corn—				
July	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅜
September	..	..	..	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72⅝	73¼	72 5-16	72⅝
September	74½	74 15-16	74⅛	74½
December	76⅛	76⅝	75⅞	76¼
Corn—				
July	34 5-16	34 7-16	34¼	34¼
September	34½	34⅝	34 5-16	34⅜
December	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
Oats—				
July	25	25	24¾	24¾
September	21¾	21 15-16	21¾	21¾
December	22	22⅛	22	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Moderate progress was again made by the bull element yesterday, but the advance of ⅛@⅜c over Tuesday's close was not secured without a sharp struggle. At one time, around noon, bears seemed to have an advantage, and realizing became quite liberal, but the support accorded wheat by foreign houses with Continental connections soon exerted an influence over the entire market, and paved the way for later recovery in all options. Otherwise speculative trade was very quiet and featureless, with a tendency toward closing up deals for the approaching holidays, which will last from Saturday noon until Wednesday morning. Many believe that there is a big short interest in July and perhaps lively times ahead for the bears. Crop news continued to have a favorable average so far as Winter wheat was concerned, but was less promising from the Northwest, owing to heavy rains in Minnesota, where wheat is said to be lodging and rusting. St. Louis was very weak at one time, claiming trouble with its elevator systems, that prevented its handling of new cash wheat on the scale at which it should be working at this time of year. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were only 491 cars, against 820 cars last year, although it was considered questionable if this shrinkage was an immediate forerunner of the smaller movement expected later on. All Continental markets were practically unchanged from Tuesday except Budapest, which, according to Broomhall, closed 1½d lower. The Liverpool market, responding to Tuesday's strength on this side, closed ½@⅝d net higher. Foreign houses bought about 40 loads at all seaboard points, but clearances were disappointing, and for the week thus far have fallen about 500,000 bushels wheat and flour below those of the previous week. Meantime the interior movement is already about 800,000 bushels in excess of last week's enormous figures, averaging thus far about 1,000,000 bushels a day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 75¾c, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, 71¼c; July, 71c; September, 71¾@71¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 70c.

DULUTH, June 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76⅝c; July, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; July, 74c; September, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 71½@73c.

CORN.—No. 2 corn closed at 39¾c, elevator; 39¾c delivered, and 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

OATS.—No. 2 oats closed at 30½c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 32c; track, white, 33@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE.—No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 65¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY.—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting 47@51c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50@$15, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clears, $2.70@$2.80. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾@5¾c; 180 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 160 lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 6c; 10 lb, 5¾@5¾c; 12 lb, 5½c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4½@5c; pickled hams, 9½c; Western greens, 9¼c; Western, S. P., 9¾@10c.; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c asked; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.35; city lard, $4.80@$4.85; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c bid; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; good, 62s. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 58s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 26s 6d; prime Western in tierces, 26s. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 20 to 35 lb, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures was quiet and almost featureless. Cables were quite unsatisfactory. There was little inherent force as to the local situation, and speculation was almost at a standstill. The market opened quiet at unchanged prices, and ruled tolerably steady within a variation of 5 points. Sellers were scarce and a light local demand caused a firmer feeling. The market closed quiet, net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales, 3,250 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee was quiet, but steady, at unchanged prices: No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6c, and jobbing parcels, 6½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June				4.60@4.65
July	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
August				4.70@4.75
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
November				4.90@5.00
December	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
January				5.30@5.40
February				5.40@5.45
March				5.45@5.50
April				5.50@5.55
May				5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6⅜60; stock, 328,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market not unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market generally ¼f lower; total sales, 10,000 bags; January, 35; February, 35 25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36; June, 36.50; July, 33.75; August, 34; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$150; exchange, 8d; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; stock, 225,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 9-16c; muscovado, 4 1-16c; molasses sugar, 3 15-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, 21@21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.05; exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.50@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38⅛@39c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, June 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 36½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.25; I, $1.30; K, $1.45; M, $1.55; N, $2; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 34½@35c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $2, and $2.10. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—Turpentine, 36c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.90@$5.75; oxen and stags, $3.70@$4.65; bulls, $3@$4.15; choice to fat, $4.30; cows, $2.25@$4.05; extra fat cows, $4.35. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.35; tops, $7.40@$7.50; closing sales, $7 for prime; culls, $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $4@$4.65; mixed calves, $4.50@$6.25; city-dressed veals, 9@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$5.25; culls, $3; common to choice lambs, $6@$7.50. HOGS—$4.25@$4.35.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Ingersolls.
2—Ortner vs. Spitzer.
3—Baldwin vs. Sprague.
4—Butler vs. Harrell.
5—Nilsson vs. Storms.
6—O'Brien vs. Smith.
7—In re Holtgrewe.
8—In re Beach.
9—In re Blumdell.
10—In re Bronx Realty Co.
11—In re Mt. Morris Real Estate Assn.
12—Thompson vs. Remsen.
13—Price vs. Price.
14—In re Beeching Co.
15—O'Gara vs. Brady.
16—In re Leon[illegible].
17—Thompson vs. Morton.
18—Tenney Company vs. Novelty Textile Printing Co.
19—In re Swinburne.
20—Mutual Reserve Fd Life Assn, vs. Christie.
21—Megroz vs. Morison.
22—Reinhold vs. Seyd.
23—In re Fowler Switchboard & Tel. Co.
24—Aronson vs. Aronson.
25—Czaki vs. Coler.
26—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
27—Traband vs. Traband.
28—Carr vs. Butler.
29—In re 10th Av.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Robinson vs. Robinson.
2—Schwenn vs. Hierhagen.
3—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
4—Jussen vs. Scannell.
5—In re Elliott Place.
6—McDonald vs. Clausen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3359—Anargyros vs. Anargyros Cigarette Co.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3514—Boss vs. Jenda.
3525—Lowe vs. Lowe.

No other causes will be added to this day calendar during the remainder of the term.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Henry M. Baumgarten.
2—Frank J. Nulty.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

10153—Knappman Whiting Co. vs. Reed.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
14985½—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
14990½—Same vs. same.
15001½—Same vs. same.
8804—Robinson vs. Sherry Cottage Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Inquest, 3,787—Newman vs. Kirchner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., V., VI. VIII., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischof, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
4810—Gallagher vs. Hanlon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
4299—Michaels vs. Fishel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

George J. Frolich,
Mary J. Griffith,
Mabel Westermann,
Wicalaus Eschmann,
Sarah C. Schlotter,
Joseph C. Lehner.
At 2 P. M.
Ann Hamfy,
Julia M. Scarlett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1455—Bertha Rand.
1470—John Murphy.
1463—William Murphy.
1475—Andrew Kiernan.
1465—Charles Backus.
1476—Peter Fink.
1468—Matthew F. Marney.
Matter of James M. Conner.
Matter of Timothy D. Hall.
At 2 P. M.
1452—John Hastings.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4044—Santangelo vs. Ramanagnamo.
7493—Steinberg vs. Schneider.
7587—Bopp vs. Stuhlmiller.
3377½—Mullen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4093—Blumberg vs. Platt.
4107—King vs. Calleran.
4111—McKelvey vs. Loring.
3726½—Van Ness vs. Freeman.
4127—Friend vs. Campbell.
4128—Forgotson vs. Fox.
4130—Youngs vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
4131—Same vs. Western Assur. Co.
4137—Backes vs. Robinson.
4140—Pavey vs. Met. St. Ry.
4142½—Rochester Brew. Co. vs. Solinger.
4145—Same vs. Marx.
4146—Byrne vs. Springfield Elev. & Pump Co.
4150—Reidenbach vs. Israel.
4153—Taintor vs. Parker.
4154—Thurmaner vs. Levene.
4155—Lesser vs. Bogan.
4156—Shapiro vs. Gross.
4157—Siegel vs. Blumenkrohn.
4160—Wildstein vs. Royal Ins. Co. of L.
4161—Feinberg vs. Becker.
4164—Herskirts vs. Friedman.
4165—Londsman vs. Heyman.
4166—Brower vs. Interstate Realty Co.
4170—Heppes vs. Marshall.
4171—Isaacs vs. Steinman.
4172—Farley vs. Heidenheimer.
4173—Tribune Assn. vs. Brandreth.
4178—Herrmann vs. Brettell.
4183—Eisler vs. Josephs.
4184—Baron vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3943—Bole vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7501—Goodwin vs. Pickhardt.
7319—Alexander vs. Hirsch.
7380—Gamble vs. Van Schaick.
7642—Bernstein vs. Grodzensky.
7381—Reidy vs. Bleistift.
7634—Beaton vs. Dollar.
7639—Pfister vs. Benson.
7606—Isaacs vs. De Faria.
7550—Westcott vs. Wright.
7644—Lansing vs. McEntire.
7572—McLaughlin vs. O'Brien.

Equity and non-jury cases.

335—Cody vs. Hamilton.
322—Friedman vs. Herter.

CITY COURT—Part V.—Cullen, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—William Abbott.
2—Henry J. Williams.
3—James Cashin.
4—John Hoban.
5—Bartholomew O'Shea.
6—Max Schwartz.
7—Walter Kelly.
Thomas Williams.
8—Richard Barrett.
9—Lena Gluck.
10—Antino G. Pucci.
11—Betsie Peters.
12—Patrick McCabe.
13—Frederick Knoor.
14—Kornel Jehle.
15—Julius Pender.
Joseph Goldberg.
Louis Goldberg.
16—Frank Bennett.
17—Frederick Drandt.
18—William Melville.
19—Giovanni Gulfra.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Courtney vs. Dempsey—James Wells. Matter of Alfred T. Smith Company—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Logan vs. Alexander—John Hone, Jr. Haug vs. Palladino—George H. Cowie.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Stuart vs. de Faria—Henry B. Heylman.

SUPRME COURT—Russell, J.—Atlantic Trust Company vs. Tilden—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Keogh, J.—Adam, Jr., vs. Rogers—Charles N. Harris.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Alfred T. Smith Company—Benjamin F. McKee. Frederick Schmidt vs. Fritz Wegener and others—Albert Sanders.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1899 will meet in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Friday, June 30, 1899, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate of one or more members of the bar, duly acknowledged, known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
JAMES C. CHURCH,
HERBERT T. KETCHAM,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

419—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
421—Eagle Savings Co. vs. Samuels.
422—McManus vs. Western Assurance Co.
425—Cook vs. White.
424—Matter of Bull.
425—Griffin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
426—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry.
428—Ketcham vs. Ketcham
429—Place vs. City of Yonkers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

Default, 1320—Sigmond vs. Sigmond.
1182—Hennesey vs. Muhlman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales and another.
1301—Warren vs. Noble.
1314—Parkes vs. Parkes.
705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
706—Gearon vs. same.

No further cases than the foregoing will be taken up the present (June) Term.

Term closes June 30, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County.—Ordered, that the Clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for the October Trial Term, 1899. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause has not been tried or settled, and specify its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the causes noticed for trial for the first time for the October Term. JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.—Annie Selig. Max Schwartz, Raffaelo Busso, John Stolz, Joseph Pettite, Michael Pizan, Anthony Swayze, Samuel Brown.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of James W. Taylor, George Proctor, Alexander D. Marks, Sophie Taubert, Emeline J. Bidwell. The accounting in the estate of Anne Murdock, Margaretha Achtmann, Katharina Herppich, Margaret Dougherty, John B. Cotte, Robert S. Naylor, Minnie E. Diebold, George Graeff, Charles Snedeker, Mary G. McCormick, Bridget Boutcher, Thomas Early, Lucien Martin, James Mulanify. Bridget Considine, John McCormick, Annie McDonnell, (motion;) Loretta McDonnell, (motion.)

The real estate of Edward Irwin, Christopher Gray.

The estate of Benjamin G. Swanton, Isaac E. Hoagland, James Miller.

The administration of Mary Myles, James Kelly.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
16—Corcoran vs. Gilbert. 27—Gotthelf vs. Daede.
25—Brendon vs. Bowne.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALFRED T. SMITH COMPANY.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Benjamin F. McKee temporary receiver of the Alfred T. Smith Company, dealer in ship chandlery at 73 Broad Street, on the application of William W. Ford and Mr. McKee, Directors of the company. Mr. McKee is Treasurer and principal stockholder in the company. The total capital stock is $25,000, of which $10,000 is in the treasury. Several suits brought by creditors are pending against the company and judgments are about to be entered against it. The company has not sufficient funds to pay these claims or to meet other maturing obligations. The liabilities are $3,528, due 120 creditors in small sums, and assets, $2,850, consisting of accounts $2,000; merchandise, $500; fixtures, $150. The business was started by Mr. Smith a year ago and was incorporated under New York State laws on March 2, 1899.

Out of Town.

PADUCAH BUILDING AND TRUST COMPANY.—The Paducah Building and Trust Company of Paducah, Ky., has assigned to R. G. Caldwell. The liabilities are placed at $200,000, and assets at the same figure, largely in property. Adverse court decisions and heavy demands for withdrawals by stockholders are given as the causes of the failure.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Michael Glassman, shoe dealer of 377 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,459 and no assets. He formerly had two stores and failed about four years ago.

Joseph and Nathan Sack, who composed the firm of J. Sack & Brother, merchants at San Antonio, Tex., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $3,325 for goods purchased in this city, and no assets. They live at 27 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Suzanne Droeshont, trading as Suzanne Doria, dressmaker at 60 West Thirty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,243, and nominal assets $13,900, consisting of stock, $3,000; accounts, $8,000; claim in suit, $1,000; cash in bank, $50; checks and cash turned over to assignee, $1,850. She made an assignment on May 31. Schedules in the assignment were also filed yesterday showing liabilities $15,893, nominal assets $15,332, actual assets $7,761.

Isaac Simon and Louis Burger, composing the firm of Simon & Burger, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,748 and no assets. The debts were contracted prior to 1888.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Edward Brown announced twenty-four discharges in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. They were Emil Alter, Albert Back, George Blumenthal, Waldemar Eckelmann, Robert W. Goldman, Max Gartman, Henry M. Greenberg, Claudius E. Harrell, Louis Hirsch, Charles G. Judson, Hillel Kremer, Leopold Leindorfer, Hyman Levy, Benjamin F. Long, Simon Lowensohn and Isidor Byk, Peter F. Mayer, Jacob H. Oppenheimer, Rudolph and William Ornstein, Samuel Rosenthal, Michael Ryan, Carl W. Schedler, Morris Shudarski, Morris Masch, John Soltan, and Louis Wolf. A petition for discharge was filed by Arthur Rehan, brother of Ada Rehan, but his case was postponed until July 12, on account of objections.

Judgment Against a Type Company.

Judgment for $7,434 was entered by default yesterday against The A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company, in favor of Marion B. Isaacs, on a note of the company for $7,000, dated July 7, 1898, payable thirty days from date.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BERGER, John A.—G. Putscher	$210
BECK, George—J. Myers	192
BLUM, David—N. Morris and others	204
CLAAR, Joseph—E. Cashman	22
COLLINS, Charles W.—J. Murray and another	405
CONKLING, Ella S.—R. Fuechsl	101
CAULDWELL, Mary—C. Marie, (now Marie Briggs)—E. J. Knauer	156
DONOVAN, William F.—M. Dalker	97
DORRANCE, John G.—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company	86
DE VITO, Stephen—J. Malloy and others, costs	25
DICHTING, Herman—H. A. Wheeler and others	2166
DOLGE, Edmund R.—Joseph Kahn	147
DOWLEY, Mary H.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	80
EWING, George W.—H. L. Sandford and another	441
FEATHERSTON, William J.—J. Fredericks	64
FULLER, Louis C., and John R. Van Derveer—Orange National Bank	3,983
GROW, John and Rosette E.—L. Stanhope.	556
GUDEWILL, Rudolph H. E.—Richardson & Morgan Company	349
GODDARD, Warren N., and F. Norton—Stewart, Howe & May Company, costs	98
GULFOYLE, Mary E.—J. Seeman and another	160
GILMAN, Charles W., and Charles Randall—Alfred E. Paillard	518
GILMAN, Charles W., and Charles Randall—F. D. Otto & Bros.	487
HARLOW, George J.—John P. Kane Company	149
HEALY, Austin—C. Scribner and another.	222
HART, Joseph D., and Michael Jacobs—M. A. Maben	85
KLUG, John—J. B. Haskin	357
KEOUGH, John J.—C. Elchhold and another	828
KRAUS, Albert, and Philip Rosenberg—Philip Katz, costs	12
KOLB, Frederick—M. Schumacher	19
LEITZGEN, Elizabeth.—M. Seitz	159
LESLIE, Walter B.—William Stewart	38
LOWN, William E.—F. C. Welch	1,571
MONTGOMERY, Alexander C.—American Surety Company	2,518
MOMAND, Ragland—Charles S. Kohler & Brother	236
MUNFORD, Charles—L. Steiner and another	93
MANGOLD, William—J. L. Mott Iron Works	160
MEYER, Frank—Aspell & Co.	138
MAIDHOFF, William—F. B. Taliman	117
MENDOZA, John—Bendheim Brothers & Co.	78
OSBORN, Robert A.—G. Putscher	199
OHMANN, Theodor—Daniel Wenz	1,363
OLYPHANT, Robert M., William H. Arnoux, and John R. McArthur, executors, &c.—Robert Watts	8,092
POSTHAUER, Mary E.—H. A. W

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.

Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.

Price 98 Flat.

Subscription books will close without notice.

HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MONEY TO LOAN. Any amount First and Second Mortgages; Builders' Loans; shortest time, lowest cost. REAL ESTATE LOAN CO., 150 Nassau St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.
THE AMERICAN TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWNE, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$10,025,000
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 5th Day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, from and including the date of payment therefor, to wit:

$2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,700,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Brooklyn. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Queens. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Richmond. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
375,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing, Furnishing, and Equipping a Court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of an Addition to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History, Chapter 175, Laws 1896.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of Additions to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History (Chapter 213, Laws 1897.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
650,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for New Buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction and Improvement of Parkways. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Purchase of New Stock or Plant for the Department of Street Cleaning. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New Aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1918.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 12, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America,** it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House,** Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into **PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.**

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,060 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%..	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., 30 BROAD STREET. **Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,** 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
SURPLUS....$2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.	JOEL F. FREEMAN.
WILLIAM BARBOUR.	WILLIAM E. SPIER.
HENRY S. MANNING.	ANSON R. FLOWER.
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL.	HENRY S. REDMOND.
MYRON T. HERRICK.	JOHN R. HEGEMAN.
CHAS. F. CUTLER.	C. I. HUDSON.
EMERSON McMILLIN.	S. C. T. DODD.
E. C. CONVERSE.	WILLARD BROWN.
H. O. HAVEMEYER.	PHILIP LEHMAN.
JAMES M. DONALD.	EDWARD F. CRAGIN.
GEORGE CROCKER.	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL.
J. WILLIAM CLARK.	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

CHART MOVEMENTS.
Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
18 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	232	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October, 1st, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.
I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.
JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

TO OUR CODE HOLDERS.
"INGRAIN" CONT. TOBACCO.
CALL BEFORE THE OPENING TO-DAY.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS ON
CONT. TOBACCO & SUGAR.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32d St. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.
The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
June 22d, 1899.
NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. upon the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, next, until which date the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, June 27, 1899.
A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1899.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1899.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The Jacksonville Terminal Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
Room 449, No. 32 Liberty Street, N. Y.
New York, June 29th, 1899.
The coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, Treasurer.

Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, June 29th, 1899.
The coup

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 28	569,053
To date this year	99,660,951
Corresponding date last year	52,189,034

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 28	$2,800,100
To date this year	$546,755,770
Corresponding date last year	$398,879,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼
Am. Spirits pf	¾
Am. Sugar Refs	1½
Am. Tobacco	½
Am. Tob. pf	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C. & H. C. & Iron.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¾
Del., L. & W.	½
Illinois Central	¾
Int. Paper	¾
Int. Paper pf	½
Lake Erie & West	2
Lake E. & W. pf	2½
Louis. & Nash.	1½
Manhattan Con.	3⅛
Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Mo. Pacific	½
Mo., K. & Texas	¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Norfolk & Western	¾
Norf. & West. pf	½
Penn. Railroad	½
People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Reading	⅝
Reading 1st pf	½
Reading 2d pf	½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
St. L. S. W. pf	½
St. Paul & Om. pf.	2
Southern Ry. pf	1½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Texas & Pacific	½
U. S. Leather pf	½
Union B. & Paper	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅛
Am. Malting	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	1¼
Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	1⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Nat. Steel pf	1
Pacific Coast	1¼
St. Paul & Omaha	2
Silver bullion certs	1
Third Avenue	2
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1
L. & W., So. & N. Ala. 5s	2⅜
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	2¼
Roch. & Pitts. 1st	1
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 5s	2½

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Public interest in the security market extends. Various manifestations of it were disclosed yesterday. All the standard stocks were strong, there being hardly an exception in the long list. The railroads of the West were conspicuously at the front, most of them reaching higher points than recently have been recorded; but leadership still was held by the Vanderbilt group, of which New York Central naturally was most prominent. In the early part of the day's transactions there appeared some indications of inside selling of New York Central, but veteran observers were not misled, it being evidently the purpose of such sales to enable the sellers really to be buyers on a larger scale without having to bid too strongly against themselves. On no side now is there doubt or dispute as to the correctness of THE NEW YORK TIMES's announcement of the New York Central's acquisition of the Boston and Albany system. There is, moreover, being demonstrated with some clearness the theory which old Wall Street operators are committed to—that in this important transaction are elements which are likely to lead to a general broadening out of the security market, or starting up of activity—a warrant for strength. The prominent and pronounced way in which the entire Vanderbilt list have joined in the market's betterment can be taken as significantly corroborative.

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Of underlying business conditions not one is unfavorable. In the markets for every staple are factors helpful to National prosperity. Business men in every quarter are confident, prospering. The old fashion of doubts and growls and demoralization has disappeared utterly. Only among professional speculators for bear account in Wall Street are now to be found folks who are discouraged.

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In yesterday's market the local transit stocks had special conspicuousness. All were strong—and Wall Street refuses to be dissuaded from the idea that a deal of extraordinary consequences is impending. Officers of some of the companies protest that current reports are misleading, but on the Stock Exchange there is confidence in the belief that we are close upon official announcement of a deal which will have far-reaching consequence in profit making for the security holders in all of these local properties. At a meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway to-day action may be taken which can be construed into significant suggestiveness of plans important, not alone for that property, but for other properties which may be brought to change from competitors to allies.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's purchases in this market yesterday reached a total of 40,000 shares. Early cables showed a higher range of prices for Americans, and throughout the first two hours of business here the arbitrage houses were aggressive buyers. The foreign takings were largest in Louisville, of which over 10,000 shares were bought for European account. New York Central, Atchison preferred, and the Pacifics were also heavily bought. Foreign houses estimate that so far this week at least 130,000 shares have been taken by Europe. The greater part of this will be shipped on Saturday, the triple holiday hurrying the shipments. All week there has been an urgent demand for tenshare certificates of the international stocks.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money rates continued easy yesterday, although there were many predictions of a probable disturbance in that quarter. There is a feeling even in some bullish quarters that before the end of the week there will be a flurry in call rates because of the expected heavy gold shipments on Saturday, and of the arrangements for July disbursements. Saturday's bank statement is counted upon to make a bad showing. It is figured that without any further shipments the Clearing House figures must reflect a loss of more than $8,000,000 gold, that the Sub-Treasury is collecting money, and that if a contraction of loans can be forced, it will be despite the expansion in stock speculation. The fact that commission houses are doing a much larger business than heretofore is considered an important factor in the money market at the moment.

BOSTON AND ALBANY.

Profit taking and liquidation of speculative accounts were responsible for the heaviness of some of the Vanderbilt stocks yesterday. The buying of the group continued good, however, and it was once more evident that the Boston and Albany deal has created new confidence in high quarters. Discussing the Boston and Albany side of the new lease, The Boston Transcript says:

"The Vanderbilts will take the Boston and Albany property only for what they see in it. Hence, without much question, the first consequence of the passing of control into other hands will be a halt in the extraordinary outlays for improvements that have characterized the Chapin and Bliss managments. It is to be said, however, that the Albany, from an expert point of view, is operated far from economically, and that the New York Central doubtless can save a great deal out of present operating expenses without doing either the property or the community harm.

"Investigation of the Albany's expense accounts indicates that on a fair basis of outlays the company, against 8 per cent. given to the stockholders, is earning 11 or 12 per cent. per annum. The margin is quite enough to excite the interest of any one sufficiently powerful to command control at a cost of 8 or 9 per cent.

"The Albany's surplus appears chiefly in its maintenance of way expenditures. Its appropriations in 1898 for the abolition of grade crossings alone amounted to $1,150 per mile of road, or as much as the whole maintenance expenses of leading roads in the Middle West. The average charges of the last four years for maintenance of way have been $4,130 per mile, or double the expenditures of the great four-track New York Central in this department.

"In equipment expenditures the Boston and Albany is more saving. But, on the other hand, all of its miscellaneous income goes into reserve funds. Such savings as may be figured out very readily, beginning with not less than $750,000 in 1898 in the maintenance of way department, would yield 3 per cent. or more for the stock, in addition to the 8 per cent. dividend. The Albany is operated much less cheaply in transportation and general expenses than its chief competitor, the Fitchburg, partly because it is more decidedly a passenger road."

BUOYANCY IN THE TRACTIONS.

The local traction stocks were the features yesterday. They were at all times strong and were sensationally active. In Manhattan the trading amounted to about 70,000 shares, the largest total shown by any stock. Manhattan advanced from 116½ to 119⅝, and, closing at its highest figure, gained 3⅜ points net for the day. Metropolitan, on a much smaller volume of transactions, touched 229⅞, which was equivalent to 231⅝, the stock selling "ex" the 1¾ per cent. quarterly dividend. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with 45,000 shares, sold up to 116⅜. Aggressive selling by bear operators kept the latter stock from advancing proportionately with the others of the group.

Metropolitan Street Railway interests were again conspicuous as buyers of their own road's stock, and also of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan. In the latter stock there was significant buying by Brooklyn interests, their brokers taking about 15,000 shares. The character of the buying in all the stocks was indicative of impending announcements, and the air of Wall Street was thick with hints of a "traction consolidation." There was some urgent covering of shorts in the stocks, but this buying was effective only at times.

Stories of all sorts were in circulation to explain the strength of the traction shares, but the Street seemed skeptical because of the absence of official confirmation. In quarters where information should be reliable, the story upon which most emphasis was put was that of an option on enough Manhattan stock to carry control of the property which, it is said, has been given Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests. This option, according to the story, is to be exercised, and Messrs. Whitney, Widener, Elkins, Flower, and Brady are hereafter to direct Manhattan affairs. The rumors that Mr. Bady is to become a Metropolitan Director and Messrs. Whitney and Vreeland are to go into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit board was also well received. It was impossible to confirm any of the many rumors regarding traction affairs, interests identified with the properties maintaining strict reticence.

Metropolitan Street Railway interests, however, admitted that important negotiations have just been completed. A meeting of Metropolitan Directors is to be held today at which matters of consequence are scheduled to be acted upon. The most important of these will probably not get publicity for some time yet, but it is expected that at the close of the meeting announcement will be made of the Directors' plan to issue $5,000,000 new stock at par to stockholders. It is likely that a special meeting of stockholders will be called to ratify the new stock issue. The proceeds of this stock will probably be used to carry out the company's plans for selling electric light and power.

Bear traders and shorts—Mr. James R. Keene is said to be foremost among the latter—tried hard yesterday to check the advance in the tractions by circulating stories of a probable strike on the surface lines. Officers of the companies denied these rumors with emphasis. Mr. Anson R. Flower declared that the talk of a strike is without foundation, and simply part of the bear tactics to affect the stocks.

"It is well known among operators on Wall Street," said Mr. Flower, "that there is a large short interest in both Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway stocks. These men are frightened by the increasing prosperity of these railroads, as shown by the increase in earnings. These are particularly large in the case of the Rapid Transit Company, which by reason of its extensions to the Long Island and other suburban resorts is carrying more passengers on its lines than were ever carried before in the history of Brooklyn. The report of labor trouble among the employes emanates entirely from these interests, who have had the aid of several sensational papers in spreading the reports.

"As a matter of fact, we are quite satisfied that these men should sell Rapid Transit stock short on the strength of an alleged threatening strike, as, if they extend their operations to any considerable extent, it is very probable that they will get very badly burned. We have communicated with the officials of the railroad, with whom we are in close touch, and they say that nothing is known of any threatened strike. In fact, no complaints have even been made, and so far as is known there has been no dissatisfaction expressed. The men are treated better than on most railroads in the city, and I am convinced that the reports come entirely from the short interests in the stock, who have secured the aid of a certain portion of the press and of some labor agitators to aid them in what is entirely a stock manipulative movement."

GRANGERS AND THE CROPS.

The Granger stocks were among the leaders in yesterday's market, all showing marked strength. St. Paul sold at 130¼, Burlington at 135, Rock Island at 116⅝, and Atchison preferred at 58. Commission houses and banking interests were aggressive buyers, and there was also considerable covering by Western shorts.

Of the group Rock Island made the largest net gain. Earnings of the road for May are said by insiders to be extremely satisfactory. The statement for the month is to be published in a few days, and is expected to show an increase in gross of about $100,000. This will be extraordinary in view of the fact that the earnings in July, 1898, made an increase of $380,000. Following is a summary of the Rock Island crop report dated June 25:

Sixty per cent. of stations report ground in good condition; 25 per cent., fair; 15 per cent., poor. Sixty per cent. of stations report corn in good condition; 30 per cent., fair; 10 per cent., poor. Forty per cent. of stations report oats and hay in good condition; 40 per cent., fair; 20 per cent., poor. Twenty per cent. of stations report wheat in good condition; 30 per cent., fair; 50 per cent., poor. Fifty per cent. of stations report average acreage; 40 per cent. increased acreage; 10 per cent., decreased acreage. Crops generally in good condition, with a little too much rain east of the Missouri River. Some corn washed out will be replanted, which will improve the corn prospects materially. Cattle in fine condition. Cotton crop prospects good.

Burlington's statement for May is expected to-day, and reports were current yesterday that it will be altogether favorable. Advices received from the West during the day, all reported a steady advance of the harvest line in Winter wheat, and all agreed that the gathering of the crop revealed a larger production than heretofore estimated.

Western railroad officials are talking with a good deal of confidence on the outlook for crops and for general business in the West. President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern has been talking to friends in this city in a very hopeful way. He says the crop damage in the Northwest is not serious, and that the indications favor a big tonnage this year. According to Mr. Hill, crops in some sections of the Red River Valley were injured seriously by excessive rains, but on the whole the weather has been favorable and Spring wheat promises well. He furthermore says that Eastern rate troubles do not affect the Great Northern to any extent.

President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific says that the outlook for the crops along his lines is excellent, and that the weather is all that can be wished for. St. Louis dispatches yesterday stated that W. B. Doddridge, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, who has just returned from a trip through Kansas and Nebraska, reports about half the crop of wheat harvested, corn looking fine, and big crops in prospect. Mr. Doddridge is enthusiastic over railroad prospects generally.

THE TOBACCO DIVIDEND.

The declaration of 1½ per cent. on Tobacco Trust common yesterday settled all controversy as to the dividend rate. Interests identified with the property have all along insisted that dividends on the new capitalization would be 6 per cent. per annum, but there have been many intimations that not more than 4 per cent. would be paid. This 6 per cent. on the present is equal to 12 per cent. on the old capital, and is, therefore, an advance to old stockholders of 1 per cent. for the quarter, or 4 per cent. for the year.

LOUISVILLE'S DIVIDEND.

Louisville and Nashville was conspicuously strong and active yesterday, crossing 70 on heavy purchases by prominent commission houses. London was also a large buyer. The movement was apparently based on expectations of an increase on the dividend rate and of a favorable statement for the fiscal year. The dividend will be acted upon about July 10, and it is said that the year's figures will show 4½ per cent. on the stock. One Director yesterday declared himself in favor of a 1¼ per cent. semi-annual dividend, but controlling interests are said to incline toward 2 per cent. Louisville's recent earnings have been remarkable. At the end of April the net increase for the year stood at $470,000.

THE RUSSIAN CONTRACT.

The recent contract made by the Russian Government with the Carnegie Company for the delivery of 200,000 tons of steel rails to be used on the Siberian Railroad is receiving much attention in financial circles, being regarded as of far-reaching importance. It is impossible to discover the terms of the contract, but steel men say that, while the price is probably less than that for which rails are now selling, it is well above the figures of six months ago. That the Russian Government should now contract for material to be delivered within the next two years is taken as an indication that, in the opinion of foreign authorities, iron prices are moving upward—that they are now lower than they will be hereafter. It is argued that, if there were a reasonable prospect that prices would decline to any extent within the next six months or a year, it is not likely that the Russian contract would have been awarded at this time.

ANTHRACITE PRICES ADVANCED.

Announcement was made yesterday of the expected advance of 25 cents per ton in anthracite coal prices at the East and West, to take effect July 1. Another twenty-five-cent advance is contemplated for Sept. 1 or Oct. 1 at the latest. The new prices, which will be actually realized and not merely quoted, are on the basis of $3.75, free on board, for stove and chestnut, other sizes in proportion.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Baltimore and Ohio receivership will expire Friday at midnight, when the new company and the new management will formally take charge of the affairs of the property.

The stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad met yesterday and authorized an increase of the preferred stock from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000, and of the common stock from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway. It is a matter of current gossip that some friction has developed between officers of Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern with regard to the reorganization and management of Baltimore Southwestern. Some of the officers of the latter company believe that Baltimore Southwestern should be operated as an independent property, instead of as a division of Baltimore and Ohio, and say that unless this is done there will be difficulties in connection with the reorganization. Baltimore and Ohio interests do not approve of this policy, and will resist it. It is believed that the difficulties will be overcome, but the prospect is not exactly bright for the time being.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

The reorganization of the Wisconsin Central Company is rapidly approaching its finality. The Chairman and some of the members of the Reorganization Committee will leave here on July 4 to attend the sale of the property at Eau Claire, on July 7. The new mortgage will include the so-called leased lines and all other properties which were operated, either separately or in part, by the Wisconsin Central Company. The Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota Company has elected a new board of directors, consisting of George Coppell, John Crosby Brown, W. L. Bull, C. C. Beaman, and Herbert Coppell. George Coppell was elected President of the company. The Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Company elected the same board of directors, and John Crosby Brown was made President. Both of these companies will go into the new organization, almost all of their stocks and income bonds and large majorities of their first mortgage bonds having been acquired by the managers of the Wisconsin Central reorganization. Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago and Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota Railroads will vote at Milwaukee on July 8 to ratify the sale of the properties subject to its existing mortgages, to Maitland Coppell & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Edward Sweet & Co., reorganization managers of the Wisconsin Central system or their appointees.

SOME SOUTHERN EARNINGS.

Southern railroads are showing big increases in earnings. Yesterday Southern Railway reported a gain of $80,425 for the third week of the month. Norfolk and Western's increase in gross for the same period will appear to-day and will be still greater, approaching $70,000. In the case of Southern Railway, the heavy earnings are going for improvements, it being estimated that out of the road's $2,500,000 increase in gross that will be shown for the full year, about $2,000,000 will be spent in improving the physical condition of the property. With Norfolk and Western, earnings are going into surplus, the road having been put in prime shape during the receivership.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

The charter of the New York Industrial Exchange has been amended so as to enable the members to trade in all securities. Heretofore the trading has been restricted to securities not listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The move was made as a matter of business policy, the Industrial Exchange desiring a larger share of current speculation than it has been getting. It is proposed to trade in small lots at 1-32 of 1 per cent. commission as a minimum charge. The question of interest and Clearing House settlements will be discussed by the Directors in a few days. This departure on the part of the Industrial Exchange will, it is thought, hurt Consolidated Exchange business.

AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

Reviewing American Linseed Oil affairs, regarding which there has been so much misinformation of late, a Chicago telegram received by J. S. Bache & Co. yesterday said:

"Vice President Guy G. Major of Toledo, Ohio, has succeeded B. F. Miles as President of the American Linseed Oil Company. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company President Miles presented his resignation, saying that his physicians had ordered him to desist from the strain of business affairs for several weeks at least. Director Walter D. Douglas presented his resignation as Treasurer and Director of the company, and G. F. Piper resigned as Director and as a member of the Executive Committee. These resignations were accepted. The vacancies were not filled, and they will be left open pending the decision of two men of high power and influence in Chicago mercantile and financial circles to whom the places have been offered. A Treasurer will be elected as soon as the Board of Directors is complete.

"It is announced on the authority of the company that inventories of all the mills in the old National Linseed Oil Company have been taken and checked. This work will be finished next week, when a final settlement will be made and the $1,500,000 of stock of the American Company, which is now held by the Central Trust Company of New York, will be delivered. This will complete the final details of the absorption of the plants of the National Company. The further authoritative announcement is made that the debts of the National Linseed Oil Company have all been paid, with the exception of less than $50,000."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

"The close of the current month witnesses the end of many low-priced contracts on which makers of all kinds have been delivering. It is becoming more and more apparent that the markets will not during the balance of the year furnish buyers a pretext for canceling of contracts entered into so far. In fact, it looks now as though a good deal of tonnage will be carried into next year. Some of the larger concerns in the country are falling more behind instead of gaining on their commitments, and that may take the market well over the midwinter dullness.

"So far as we can learn, the majority of the really live concerns are filled up for the balance of the year and can take orders only when they can arrange for postponement of older work. Some of the rail mills have thus found it possible to make some steel billets available.

"Really important movements do not seem likely for a long time to come, and the question of next year's work will therefore be in abeyance, except in those cases where material must be bought to cover contracts for structures, &c.

"The scarcity of material continues all along the line. It is sometimes believed that it is artificial only, because makers are delaying deliveries on old cheap orders, for the purpose of meeting the demands of consumers, who are paying higher prices on more recent orders. That may be done in some cases, but we believe that the majority of makers are doing their best to get the old orders out of the way.

"In view of the fact that every mill is strained to the utmost to get out material, it is unfortunate that there is some danger of labor troubles. It looks as though the Amalgamated Association were ambitious to conquer lost ground in the Pittsburg district, where the majority of the iron mills are now non-union. It is not a question of wages, but a matter of organization, which may prove troublesome.

"In the tin plate industry the American Tin Plate Company has offered to pay an advance equivalent to that paid by the manufacturers of sheets. This amounts to about 11 per cent. The officers of the Amalgamated Association not having the usual discretionary power to accept less than the 20 per cent. advance asked, have referred the offer of the manufacturers to the several lodges for a vote. This will lead to a stoppage of at least a week to ten days. It is not believed that a prolonged idleness is likely.

"A good deal of fuss has been made over the order of 180,000 tons of steel rails for Russia. We are officially advised that it has not yet been placed, although it seems likely that the Carnegie Steel Company will receive it. As early as last April these parties were in the market for 90,000 tons.

"Pig iron has stiffened further, and the furnaces are booking increasing quantities for delivery in 1900. The Southern furnaces have made some fair sales in Chicago, have placed mill iron in Pittsburg, and in Cincinnati there was one sale of 20,000 tons of mill iron. They have also sold basic iron in Eastern Pennsylvania. In the latter district, too, one block of 10,000 tons of local basic has been sold at $18.75, delivered at tide-water.

"Inquiries from abroad for pig iron continue large, but sellers here are cutting down requirements and will book only enough to hold the trade.

"There have been some interesting movements in the beam market. A local mill has taken 16,000 tons for the Wanamaker store in Philadelphia, for delivery during two years, under arrangement with the association, and upward of 10,000 tons have been sold for forward delivery in New York. All indications point to an enormous tonnage."

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon the following securities were added to the list:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—$69,798,000 prior lien mortgage 3½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1925, Nos. M1 to M62,189 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. D1 to D14,000 inclusive, for $500 each, (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted;) $51,475,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. gold mortgage coupon bonds of 1948, Nos. M1 to M46,475 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. D1 to D10,000 inclusive, for $500 each, (and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted;) $35,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock voting trust certificates, and $35,000,000 common stock voting trust certificates.

National Bank of North America—$300,000 additional capital stock to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed $1,000,000.

Colorado Midland Railroad Company—$1,231,000 additional first mortgage 2-3-4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1947, for $1,000 each, Nos. 7,301 to 8,531 inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $7,481,000, Nos. 1 to 6,250, inclusive, and Nos. 7,301 to 8,531, inclusive. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional amounts of said bonds upon official notice from the company that bonds are issued under provisions of the mortgage up to an amount not exceeding $7,500,000.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company—$3,280,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1946, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 3,280, inclusive.

Trenton Gas and Electric Company—$1,500,000 first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1949, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,500, inclusive.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—$2,500,000 5 per cent. forty-year mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1937, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 2,500, inclusive; $5,000,000 purchase money mortgage 6 per cent. ninety-year gold coupon bonds of 1997, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 5,000, inclusive, and $1,950,000 capital stock.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company—$12,890,000 first mortgage 4-5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1950, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 12,890, inclusive.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company—$1,470,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1924, Nos. 1 to 264, inclusive, and Nos. 309 to 1,514, inclusive, for $1,000 each.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company—$7,600,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1949, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 7,600, inclusive.

BIG RAILROAD BUSINESS.

Never in the history of Indianapolis lines has the loaded-car movement in June been as heavy as at present. In fact, seldom has it been equaled at any season of the year. In the week ended June 24, there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis 26,993 cars, 21,784 being loaded, an increase of 331 loaded cars over the week ended June 17, 1,850 more than were handled here in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,147 more than in 1897, 5,437 more than in 1896, 3,583 more than in 1895, and 4,053 more than in the corresponding week of 1894. The "Big Four" and the "Vandalia" are running pretty close to the limit, handling East and Westbound cars loaded to their full capacity. The business now moving is especially gratifying from the fact that an unusually large per cent. of the traffic is high class freight. Eastbound there is an increase in grain movements, and the shipments of live stock, dressed meats, and provisions are unusually heavy for June. West-bound shipments of the higher class of freights, such as dry goods and fancy notions, are unusually heavy for so early in the season. In heavy groceries the tonnage is large, especially of sugars, molasses, syrup, and fish. Transcontinental line through business is growing heavier daily, and never before has there been such a demand for refrigerator cars to move perishable freights. Local business is very active, all lines showing an increase in loaded-car movements over former years, the North and South, as well as the East and West, lines making gratifying exhibits. So numerous and varied are the freights moving that it would be difficult to name them all; freight men are surprised over the tonnage of local freight now handled at the city freight stations and on the bulk tracks, it never before being as heavy in mid-Summer as this year.—Indianapolis Journal.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in the posted rates for sterling exchange.

Increase of $15,808 in Minneapolis and St. Louis total net earnings for May, and increase of $80,429 since July 1.

Directors of Diamond Match expected to issue a call for a special meeting of stockholders to ratify the plans for taking in the several outside factories.

Increase of $702 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus for May, making an increase of $21,979 since July 1.

Surplus of $107,496 shown by the Brooklyn Elevated for the quarter ended March 31, against a deficit of $61,305 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Call issued for a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton to be held September 7, for the purpose of considering and approving a financial plan to provide funds to refund the company's bonds which fall due in 1903.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,263
Chicago Terminal Transfer	5,795
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	13,562
Ohio River	1,122
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	32,722
Southern Railway	60,425
Total increase, 6 roads	$118,889
Increase previously reported	790,313
Total increase, 48 roads	$909,202
Decrease:	
Pittsburg and Western	$8,418
Decrease previously reported	55,100
Total decrease, 7 roads	$63,518
Net increase	$845,648

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 28, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	18	345	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
61⅝	62	735	Am. Car & Found. pf	60½	61⅝	60½	61⅝	+ ⅝
36⅞	37	1,200	American Cotton Oil	36⅞	37	36½	36½	− ⅜
92	92½	94	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	92⅝	92	92	...
38	38⅜	1,021	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅝	38	36⅝	38	+ 1⅛
84½	84⅝	915	Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	83⅝	84¾	83⅝	84⅜	+ ⅜
18½	19	100	American Malting Co.	19	19	19	19	−1
71	73	100	Am. Malt. Co. pf	73	73	73	73	+ ¼
6⅝	6¾	1,411	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
30¾	30¾	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	7,000	Am. Steel & Wire	53⅛	54	53⅛	53⅝	− ⅛
94¼	95½	900	Am. S. & W. pf., ex div	93	95¼	93	95	...
154½	154⅝	40,085	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154	155	153	154⅝	+ 1½
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ¼
102	104	16	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	104	104	104	104	...
33¼	34½	835	American Tin Plate	34½	33¾	34	34	− ¼
83½	84½	300	Am. Tin Plate pf	83⅝	83⅝	83½	83½	...
91⅝	92	5,565	American Tobacco	92	93½	91¾	91¾	+ ⅞
140	143	125	American Tobacco pf.	141	141	141	141	+ 1½
28½	29	125	Am. Steel Hoop	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ½
76½	77	10	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	...
42	42½	100	Ann Arbor pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
18⅝	18⅞	910	At., T. & S. F.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	...	19,735	At., T. & S. F. pf	57½	58	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
52½	53	1,400	Anaconda Copper	53	53	52⅝	53	− ⅛
50	50¼	1,167	Baltimore & Ohio	50	50¼	50	50	+ ¼
70¾	71	1,870	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	71¼	71	71	...
115⅜	115⅞	34,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	115⅜	116⅞	115	115⅞	+ ⅞
14½	15	400	Brunswick City	15¼	15¼	15	15	− ⅛
55½	56	1,250	Canada Southern	56	56¾	55½	55½	+ ¼
98	98⅞	500	Canadian Pacific	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	...
52⅜	52⅝	1,610	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅜
25⅞	26	11,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	58	800	Chicago Con. Traction	58¼	58¾	57½	57½	− ⅜
134½	134⅝	26,710	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134½	135	134⅛	134⅜	+ ⅜
73	75	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	73½	74	73½	74	+1⅛
14¼	14⅝	9,000	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	...
30¼	32⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
87	92½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	−1
9	9½	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅜	10	9½	9½	...
41	42½	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	43½	40½	43½	−2½
129⅞	130	46,985	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	129⅝	130¼	129⅜	130	+ ⅞
173	174	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	175½	173½	173½	+ ¼
160¾	161	3,260	Chicago & Northw.	163	163	160½	160½	−2
115⅞	116	38,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	115⅜	116¾	115¼	116	+ 1½
15	15⅛	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15¼	15½	...	15½	− ⅛
45½	46½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	46½	46½	− ½
58⅛	58½	5,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	59¼	57⅜	58½	+ 1⅛
100¼	101	430	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100¼	101	100¼	101	+1
184	...	13	Cleveland & Pitts.	188½	188¾	188¾	188¾	...
45¾	45¾	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	45¾	44½	44½	− ⅝
44	44½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ½
12	12	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	12	12	12	12	+1
183½	184½	645	Consolidated Gas	185	185	184½	184½	+ ¼
38¼	38½	8,800	Continental Tobacco	40	40⅝	37⅝	38½	−1¼
79	80	214	Continental Tobac. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
122½	122⅝	3,369	Delaware & Hudson	121	122⅝	121	122⅝	+1⅝
171	171½	520	Del., Lack. & West.	171¾	171¾	171¼	171½	+ ½
22¼	22⅜	1,560	Denver & Rio Grande.	22	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
77½	78	1,130	Denver & R. G. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	21¼	200	D. M. &

neglected. Spanish fours were easier owing to the riots in Spain. American securities were firm.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Active trading in several prominent issues relieved yesterday's curb market to a certain extent of the dullness which has now become the usual condition of the market for outside securities. In point of activity the most prominent stocks in yesterday's trading were the electric transportation stocks, and in point of strength the New Amsterdam Gas and the National Salt issues.

New York Electric Vehicle Transportation opened with a sale at 26. This was followed by sales of several hundred shares at a fractionally lower figure, and then came a sharp advance, which carried the price to 26⅞. It closed for the day at 26½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation sold from 13¾ down to 13, and closed at 13 bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point. About 5,000 shares of each of these issues were traded in yesterday, and the buying was said to be of the same good character as that for some days past. At prevailing prices there seems to be much more of the stock of the New England Company on the market than there is of the New York company's stock, and in spite of the recent heavy purchases of New England Electric Vehicle Transportation the price of that stock has not advanced, whereas the stock of the New York company has generally reflected a large demand for the stock by a sharp advance. Since last Saturday New York Electric Vehicle Transportation has advanced 2 points net, while New England Electric Vehicle Transportation has declined fractionally. The other electric stocks were very dull yesterday. Just before the close Electric Boat common sold at 19.

Settlement of the local gas war, according to rumors revived in Wall Street yesterday, is near at hand. The report is to the effect that the gas rate will be increased to $1 per thousand cubic feet, and that this change will be made on the 1st of the coming month. New Amsterdam Gas issues were all strong yesterday, and ended the day with substantial net gains. The common stocks closed at 35 bid, an advance of 1¾ points. The preferred stock advanced about 2 points, to 60, and the bonds, after selling at 102, closed at 101½ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. Another reason given for the advance of New Amsterdam Gas is the report that the New Amsterdam Gas Company is to have the exclusive right to use in this city the Kern burner, which, it is said, will give the New Amsterdam Company a considerable advantage over its competitors. But how far the New Amsterdam Gas Company will enjoy such exclusive rights is not yet apparent, and at the office of the Kern Incandescent Gaslight Company no information regarding the matter could be had.

National Salt common advanced 3 points yesterday, from 44½ to 47½. The transactions in the stock were light. The preferred stock sold up to 79, and closed at 78½ bid, a net gain of 1 point. The Directors of the company are said to be still undecided as to a dividend at this time on the common stock, but no doubt is felt among those well informed concerning the affairs of the National Salt Company as to the dividend on the preferred stock. The first quarter of the company's fiscal year ends July 15, and action on the dividends will probably be taken at about that date.

Electro-Pneumatic was active yesterday to the extent of 500 shares or more. It sold down to 1½, and at the close that figure was bid with the stock offered at 1⅝. It was rumored that what will be practically another assessment on the stock is likely to be announced soon. The report was not credited among the brokers on the curb, who have been active in Electro-Pneumatic, but by others it was said that a plan contemplating such an assessment has already been formed and will soon be made public. The rumor, however, was very vague.

Amalgamated Copper was dull and remained practically unchanged. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	35	35¼
Amsterdam pf	60	61
American 5s, with interest	101⅞	102
Bay State Gas	2⅛	2¼
Industrials.		
American Air Power	78	79½
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	78	80
Distilling Company of America	25½	27
Distilling Company of America pf	62	64
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf	44½	46
Electric Vehicle, ex div	103	105
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅝
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf	67	69
International Power	76	78
International Pump	24	24½
International Pump pf	66½	67½
Kentucky Distilleries	17¼	17½
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div	56½	58
National Phonophone	86	96
National Salt	47½	48¾
National Salt pf	78½	80
New England Electric Vehicle	13	13½
New York El. Brake and Coupler	64½	65½
New York Electric Vehicle	26½	26⅞
Otis Elevator	32½	33½
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	88½	90
Republic Iron & Steel	16½	17
Republic Iron & Steel pf	60¾	61
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99½	100
Rubber Goods Mfg	24	25
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	78½	79½
Standard Oil Trust	465	467
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	66½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	¾
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	93½	94
British Columbia Copper	11½	11¾
Bunsington Coal & Coke	20	20½
General Carriage	35	37
Markeen Copper	7	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
Tennessee Copper	19¼	19½
United Verde Extension	6¼	6⅜
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	106	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
*Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook. Queens C. & Suburban	113	115
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Elevated	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated 5s	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	19¾	20½
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35½
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103¾	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	220	230
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	21	23
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	38	38½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96	97¾
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	43	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	10	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 6s, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas bonds, new bonds	100	100
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103¾	104¼
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	251	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas and Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76¾	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	56	58
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	97	103
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	92	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	...
Standard Gas, New York, pf	127	...
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	97	98
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	107	108
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	94	...
General Chemical pf	99	102

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20	A., T. & S. F.	18½	18½	18½	18½
2,070	A., T. & S. F. pf	57½	58⅛	57⅜	57⅝
34,570	Am. Sugar Ref.	153⅝	155¾	153½	154⅝
10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	7	7	7	7
20	Am. Tobacco	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
900	Am. Steel & W.	54½	54½	53½	53⅝
23,300	B'klyn Rapid T.	116⅜	116½	114⅜	116¼
7,870	C., B. & Q.	134	135½	134¼	134⅝
13,000	C., M. & St. P.	129⅞	130⅜	129½	129⅝
6,430	C., R. I. & P.	115⅜	116¼	115⅜	116
50	Cent. of N. J.	117½	117½	117½	117⅜
310	Chi. Gt. Western	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½
60	Ches. & Ohio	25¾	25¾	22¾	22⅝
70	Cont. Tobacco	40	40	39⅞	39⅞
3,310	Federal Steel	59⅜	59⅝	58⅜	59
30	Federal Steel pf.	81⅝	82	81⅝	82
3,810	Louis. & Nash.	69⅜	70½	69⅜	70¼
9,220	Manhattan	116¼	119½	116⅛	119⅛
4,410	Missouri Pacific	43⅜	44¾	43¼	43½
10	N. Y. O. & W.	26⅞	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
340	Northern Pacific	48⅜	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
60	Nor. Pacific pf.	78	78	77⅝	77⅝
300	N. Y. Central	140⅜	141	140¼	140⅝
460	North American	11¼	12	11¼	12
70	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¼	47¾	47⅞
140	Pennsylvania	132⅜	133	132⅝	133
1,030	People's Gas	119½	120⅜	119¼	119⅝
60	Reading	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2,190	Reading 1st pf.	61	61⅝	61	61
10	Southern Ry.	11½	11½	11½	11¼
270	Southern pf.	50⅞	51½	50⅞	51⅜
540	Tenn. C. & I.	64½	65⅜	64½	64⅝
1,120	Union Pacific	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
230	Union Pacific pf.	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77⅝
20	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜
50	Wabash pf.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
30	Western Union	90	90⅝	90	90⅜

125,480

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102	102	102
25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	84½	84½	84½	84½
10,000	Mo. Pac. Co. 6s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
20,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	58½	58½	58⅜	58⅜
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	76½	76½	76½	76½

$75,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week June	$38,776	$33,513	$28,611
From July 1	1,758,941	1,702,524	1,565,408
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
3d week June	$27,158	$21,363	.....
From July 1	1,181,844	1,086,317	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
3d week June	$292,612	$279,050	$257,913
From July 1	14,230,227	13,948,020	12,773,225
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week June	$22,650	$21,528	$20,231
From Jan. 1	452,531	411,907	404,642
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION —			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week June	$182,243	$149,521	.....
From July 1	6,825,955	6,768,399	.....
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
3d week June	$66,827	$75,245	$70,701
From July 1	3,029,922	3,044,946	2,515,037
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,648	5,654	5,158
3d week June	$476,933	$416,508	$351,125
From July 1	24,589,029	22,121,432	19,992,862

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES.—Statement of net earnings, deductions, and surplus for the four months ending April 30, 1899:

Net earnings	$1,273,638.95
Deductions from income, including interest on bonds, taxes, and interest on preferred stock	646,673.20
Surplus earnings	626,965.75
Dividends paid on common stock out of surplus	93,750.00
Surplus to profit and loss	533,215.75

The above shows a surplus in four months applicable to common stock of $626,965.75. The total common stock is $15,000,000. These figures have just been received, and indicate annual earnings much in excess of previous estimates.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville ⅞, to 71½; Illinois Central ¾, to 117¾; Pennsylvania ⅝, to 68; St. Paul ⅜, to 132⅝; Union Pacific preferred ⅝, to 79⅝; New York Central ⅜, to 144; Atchison ¼, to 19¼; Reading ⅛, to 10⅝, and Erie ⅛, to 13. Declined—Canadian Pacific ⅜, to 100, and Erie first preferred ⅛, to 39⅝. British Consols declined 1-16, to 107⅝ for money and 107 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £40,000 bullion on balance.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$6,000 City of Newark (N. J.) 4 per cent. funded debt water bonds, due 1922, coupons February and August, registered, accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 114⅝.

200 shares Maryland Coal Company preferred, ex dividend, $100 each, 62⅝.

28 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 95.

9 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company preferred, $100 each, 60.

11 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company common and $10 scrip, $100 each, 34½.

$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Company 1st consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 1948, coupons January and July, 101⅝.

$32,000 New York Hygeia Ice Company, Limited, first mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1902, $500 each, 100½.

$34,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company 1st mortgage 4.5 per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1, 1950, $1,000 each, 103½.

20 shares Atlantic Transportation Company, $50 each, 20.

$5,000 City of New York 3½ per cent. consolidated stock, due Nov 1, 1917, accrued interest from 1st May last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000 each, 106.

1 share New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100, 1492.

$23,000 Dixon Water Company of Dixon, Ill., first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1915, redeemable after 1895, coupons January and July, ex July coupon, 100¼.

$50,000 Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1936, coupons January and July, ex July coupon, 101¼.

$30,000 Sanford and Lake Eustis Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1916, interest to the purchaser to Jan. 1, 1900, coupons March and September, all unpaid coupons attached, $1,500 lot.

$25,000 New York and Shawnee Coal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1908, coupons April and October, 60.

$25,000 Beech Creek Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, 1936, coupons January and July, 112¼.

75 shares American Cotton Oil Company preferred, $100 each, 92½.

150 shares American Cotton Oil Company common, $100 each, 30⅝.

200 shares Second New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, ex dividend, $100 each, 275¼.

17 shares Long Branch Sewer Company, $80 per share.

20 shares New York Mutual Gaslight Company, $100 each, 275¼.

$30,000 Equitable Gas Light Company, New York, first consolidated gold 5 per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1932. Coupons March and September, 119¾.

$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1946. Coupons March and September, 95¼.

$4,000 Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948. Coupons February and August, 99½.

$1,000 Lafayette Gas Company, Indiana, first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due 1924. Coupons May and November, 80.

$5,000 Detroit and Mackinac Railroad 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1995. Coupons June and December, 68.

25 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 118½.

9 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735.

500 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railroad preferred, $100 each, 197 to 198¼.

682 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad regular guaranteed ex div., $100 each, 189.

$5,419.27 City of Rahway registered 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due 1922. Interest May and November; accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 95¾.

$30,000 Harlem River and Portchester Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. registered certificates, due 1903. Interest April and October, $5,000 each, 116.

4 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 104.

7 shares Market and Fulton Bank, $100 each, 240.

10 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 508½.

50 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, $10 each, $6.25 per share.

7 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 184.

10 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, $100 each, 105.

$1,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. water bond, due September, 1902. Coupons March and September; accrued interest from March 1 last to be charged purchaser, 110¼.

18 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 370½.

$5,000 Central Railroad, New Jersey, 7 per cent. convertible bonds, due March, 1902. Coupons May and November, 111⅝.

1,000 shares National Nickel Company, $10 each, 7 cents per share.

$8,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway construction mortgage 5 per cent. bonds due August, 1923. Interest February and August; registered; accrued interest from February 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 122.

$1,000 Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad general gold 6 per cent. bond, due December, 1932. Coupons March, June, September, and December, 122.

20 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735.

100 shares United States Trust Company, ex-div., $100 each, 1,625⅝.

19 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 28.—At the Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was 3 per cent. and New York funds sold at 25 and 20 cents discount. Call money was still quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent., with some loans as high as 4½ per cent. Time money was in good supply, with rates ranging from 3 to 4 per cent. On collateral largely consisting of industrials and copper shares rates ranged from 3 to 4½ per cent. Business paper was in limited supply. The best names sold from 3 to 3½ per cent, and good names at 3¾@4½ per cent.

Dominion Coal was a strong feature in the stock market, rising 1½ to 56. Erie Telephone reacted 2 to 28, while Merced Mining rose 1½ to 12½, and Baltic 1½ to 36½. Franklin hardened 1½ to 18, and other mining shares, while quiet, were steady, save for a 1½ drop, to 5½, in Rhode Island, which rallied to 6⅜. Arcadian was up 2¼, at 56.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	9¼	Mohawk	26	27
Allouez	8	9	Old Colony	9½	10
Arcadian	56	57	Old Domin	87⅞	88
Arnold	14⅜	15½	Osceola	84½	85
Ash Bed	2¼	2½	Parrot	51¼	52
Atlantic	32	32	Pioneer	2½	3
Baltic	35	36	Quincy	150	160
Bost. & C. C.	25	25	Rhode Isla'd	6⅜	6⅝
Bost. & Mon.	335	340	Santa Fe	11½	12
Butte & Bos.	75	77	Santa Ysabel	13	13½
Cal. & Hec.	780	790	Tamarack	200	...
Centennial	33	...	Utah Con	42⅜	42½
Franklin	18	18⅜	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	10½	12
Isle Royale	43⅜	44	Wolverine	45	45½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	273½	Cent. M. pf.	68
Bost. & Low.	238	Fitchburg pf.	116½
Bost. & Me.	195	N. Y. & N.	...
Bos. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	113
Bost. Elev.	110	N. Y. & N.	...
Cent. Mass.	17½	E. 7s	118

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	348	Lams. Store.	36½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	146	Mex. Tel.	3⅝
Dom. Coal	55½	U. S. Oil	46
Dom. C. pf.	115	Weste Elec.	49¼
Erie Tel.	98½	West. El. pf.	65

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117
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY E. BAER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry E. Baer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, June 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRONER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Heilbroner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, and the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BROWN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,136.

To the creditors of James Brown, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said James Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the Seventh day of July, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Cohen of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. F. CROSSLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,125.

To the creditors of William F. Crossley of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William F. Crossley was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIET E. GORDON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harriet E. Gordon, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. JONES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Jones, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD KANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Kann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP KATZ, an Involuntary Bankrupt.—No. 122.

To the creditors of Philip Katz of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, an involuntary bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Philip Katz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, No. 40 Wall Street, City, County, and district aforesaid, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN KAPLAN of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Hyman Kaplan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN O'CONNOR and TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that John O'Connor and Timothy O'Connor, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, June 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS PREUSSE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Julius Preusse of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt,

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Julius Preusse was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS ROMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Roman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMANN WEISSTOCK and SAMUEL GERHAT, trading as GERHAT & WEISSTOCK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hermann Weisstock and Samuel Gerhat, trading as Gerhat & Weisstock, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hermann Weisstock and Samuel Gerhat were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 974.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IRA J. LA MOTTE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ira J. La Motte, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, June 28, 1899.

NO. 1,084.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS MARGOVITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Margovitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, June 28, 1899.

NO. 1,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK MEEHAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Patrick Meehan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Patrick Meehan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EUGENE B. SCHILLER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,033.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene B. Schiller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEBSTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Webster of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Webster was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 28, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. C. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis P. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS P. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business. No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. JOHN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MACFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f28-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix. FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Walltears, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

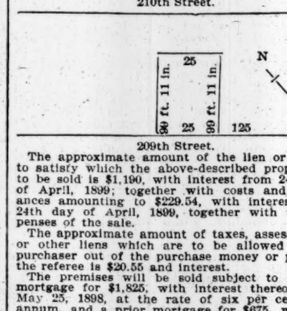
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line or side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between Two Hundred and Ninth and Two Hundred and Tenth Streets; thence running northwesterly along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running southwesterly parallel with Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MARION, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899. EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

je6-2aw8wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CORNELIUS F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

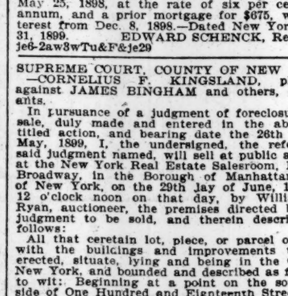
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 244 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.73, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $430.65 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw8wTu&F&je29

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 8th day of May, 1893, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1893, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."

Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.

THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS' by Z. Stiles Ely, President.

MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

my25-1aw6wTh&fjy6

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation not fully open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.

Dated May 24th, 1899.

AVERY D. ANDREWS, Receiver of the Military Club of New York. EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.; touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 38 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night steamers will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.)

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamers will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays and July 4th) at 5:30 P. M.; on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. The Saturday boat will arrive at Block Island about 9:00 Sunday morning.

*Except on July 3d.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP.

THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER

REPUBLIC

Leaves Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)

For LONG BRANCH.

Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 7:45 P. M.

Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.

Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c. CRYSTAL PALACE, 75 and 77 Broadway, 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2468-18th. W. F. RUSSELL, Mgr.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Grand 4th of July Trips same schedule.

Sandy Hook Route.

Leave Pier 8, N. R.,

FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE.

NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily (Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays (commencing July 1) ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Catskill Mountain R. R. and Otis R'way connect.

Bicycles carried free.

Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

ON JULY 4th will leave on SATURDAY TIME.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays, commencing July 1, an extra boat (the ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex boat to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.)
S. S. MAASDAM, July 1, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. S. S. WERKENDAM, July 15, 10 A. M., for Amsterdam direct. Saloon Rates, $40 up.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania...July 1, 10 AM | Campania..July 15, 10 AM
Auruania...July 4, 2 PM | Umbria...July 22, 8 AM
Etruria....July 8, 8 AM | Lucania...July 29, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TICKETS AND

A LIVELY BUFFALO HUNT

Crowds Pursue a Cow Bison That Escapes from Central Park.

EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS

Small-sized Panics Caused and Many People Badly Frightened — The Animal Finally Lassoed.

There are a few old plainsmen who would have given much to have been in Central Park yesterday morning to take part in the only buffalo hunt that this city has, perhaps, ever known, at least as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant serves. It only needed some cowboy costumes to make the thing a very good imitation of a buffalo hunt on the Western plains.

In the menagerie paddock in Central Park there are a big bull buffalo, two cow bisons, and a calf. Into this inclosure at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Phil Holmes, the keeper, went to feed the animals some fresh-cut grass. Holmes left the paddock gate open, and the mother of the baby buffalo, in spite of the fact that she has always shown a serene contentment with her surroundings, evidently thought this an admirable opportunity to see something of the outside world, only a small part of which had ever come within her vision, and that through the bars of the paddock yard, so, seeing the gate open, she made a dash for it without more ado. Holmes got in her way and tried to bar her exit, but she lowered her head, bellowed, and gently butting her keeper in the stomach, knocked him to one side, and stepped out to liberty.

The animal did not at once take advantage of her new-found liberty, but stopped a few feet away from the gate to browse on the cool, damp grass. Holmes got rattled and ran at once to the office of Director John B. Smith, who in turn notified Capt. England of the Park Police, and many keepers and policemen were at once started out on the hunt. The animal could have been coaxed back to the inclosure had not some boys caught sight of it while Holmes was seeking aid. The boys shouted and the buffalo got frightened, and, running over the greensward, leaped the chain fence and landed in the bridle path beyond. Following the path, it ambled down toward Fifty-ninth Street.

THE CHASE BEGINS.

There was trouble from that time. A number of horsemen and women riding up the path passed the animal, and the horses snorted and pranced with fear at so unusual an object. By the time the animal reached the Fifty-ninth Street entrance it was thoroughly frightened by the carriages and pedestrians about the entrance, and it started on a wild run down Fifty-ninth Street toward Eighth Avenue. The policeman at the entrance sought to head it off, but when it lowered its head and bellowed, he changed his mind. Down the street the animal ran, sometimes on the sidewalk and again in the street, while the people living along the other side of the stret watched the sight from their windows. Every time a trolley car came along the cow lifted her head in surprise and quickly sought safety on the sidewalk. By this time a great crowd of men and boys were chasing the animal, and the motormen rang bells furiously whenever they came within sight of the bellowing beast.

Meanwhile the telephone in the Arsenal had been busy. Policemen on horses and on foot were warned to look out for a runaway buffalo, while Director Smith's orders to his keepers were to get the animal alive if possible, but dead if need be. Keeper Peter Shannon got down his rifle and loaded the magazine. Had there been a necessity for such action there would have been a dead buffalo as soon as Peter drew a bead on it, for he never misses. Keeper Snyder got his lasso and arranged it for business, and other keepers got clubs, ropes, pitchforks, and poles.

ENCOUNTERS A WOMAN.

Almost the first person the buffalo encountered in its career down Fifty-ninth Street was a woman. Just what her feelings were when she beheld the queen of the plains making for her can only be imagined. What she did is a matter of record. She sat squarely down in the path of the bellowing beast and screamed at the top of her voice. The buffalo veered at this unlooked-for occurrence, and a moment later the schrieking and struggling woman was pulled out of the animal's way. Then down the street it went, its head lowered, at top speed.

At Sixth Avenue it swerved again and made as if it intended to invade that busy mart of trade. At the corner it came suddenly on the signal man stationed there, and that worthy waved his red flag in the bison's face in true matador style. Then the buffalo got mad, and as it was about to charge, the signal man dropped his red flag and ran. A trolley car, its bell clanging wildly, came up the avenue at this stage, and not caring to enter into competition with any such unknown quantity, the beast turned again and continued its flight down Fifty-ninth Street.

When it reached the Eighth Avenue entrance it had come to the conclusion that the city, with its noise and clamor, was not to its liking, so it sought again the green fields of the park.

REVOLVER SHOT INFURIATES.

A squad of reserve policemen, under Sergt. Dillon, were stationed there, reinforced by a number of keepers. As soon as they saw the buffalo approaching they made for it. It veered and entered the park, and just as it did one of the policemen fired a shot at it from his revolver. The mark was not large enough, and it needed just this thoroughly to infuriate the frightened beast. Up the West Drive it ran at full speed, followed by a small army of men, boys, policemen, and keepers, and by two mounted policemen, who joined in the chase at that point. So fast did the buffalo travel that the horses of the park policemen, which can go at a pretty good gait, were never in the chase. Once when the following crowd was in full cry the animal turned, and, bellowing, made as if to charge it. Then there was a great scrambling to places of shelter, and, with a toss of its head, the buffalo continued on its mad career.

A young man came scorching down the path on a bicycle. His head was bent over the handle bars, and he did not see what was coming. A minute later the buffalo, with lowered head, had met the cyclist head on. The young fellow was sent sprawling, and as he caught sight of what he had collided with, he let out a scream of terror and cut across the grass until he found shelter behind a tree. The buffalo stopped a moment to complete the wreck of the wheel by trampling on it, and this almost caused its undoing. The pause enabled the pursuers to come up with it, and at Sixty-eighth Street they formed a cordon and sought to force it up against the stone wall. Snyder swung his lasso like a veritable cowboy, and the noose was about to settle over its head, when the animal turned and charged straight for the crowd. The keepers stood still and tried to "shoo" the bison, but as one of them afterward said, "it wouldn't shoo' for a cent," and started again for the driveway.

ALMOST CAUSED A RUNAWAY.

There it frightened a horse attached to a carriage in which a woman was driving. The horse reared and then tore up the path at a pace that looked like a runaway. The woman driver, however, was nervy, and, wrapping the lines around her hands, she pulled for dear life. After a run of about two blocks the horse was under control, and the woman was awarded a cheer by the passing crowd that nearly started the horse off again.

At this point the bison ran on the green and scattered the sheep that were browsing there. There were a number of nurse girls in this vicinity with their charges, and they were trying to determine whether they should leave the babies and run or stand their ground in the discharge of their duty when a shepherd dog came to the rescue. It ran barking at the buffalo's heels and turned it into the driveway, up which it pursued its wild flight.

TOOK A PLUNGE IN THE RIVER.

When the buffalo reached Seventy-fifth Street it came suddenly in sight of the cool waters of the lake, and in it plunged, swimming boldly for the opposite side. The cool water was refreshing to the beast after its long run, and it seemed to view with satisfaction that its pursuers were halted while it remained in the water. It splashed around a while, throwing the water over itself and evidently enjoying its unique experience. The crowd yelled at it from the shore, and it bellowed back. Capt. England thought the cool water would take the enthusiasm out of the beast, but instead of that it was refreshed after its bath, and after remaining in the water for half an hour it came out and went up the Mall. There was another great scattering of nurses and pedestrians, and then the animal took again to the West Drive, with the crowd of policemen and keepers at its heels. It got into the Seventy-second Street transverse road after it had crossed the Bow Bridge, and ran to the east side. Thence it dashed down the hillside and plunged into the small lake.

THE END OF THE CHASE.

That seemed to be the end of the chase, and the police went about among the crowd of about 500 persons standing on the shores of the lake, and tried to keep them quiet, so that the animal would not again be frightened. Snyder, with his lasso, followed the beast around as it swam here and there, and made several ineffectual attempts to land the noose over its horns. Finally the animal swung its head just as the noose went spinning toward it, and in a moment the rope had settled over its head and about its neck. Snyder gathered in his rope quickly, and then, as willing hands were laid on the lasso, the beast nearly choked from the sudden tension about its throat. In another moment the beast was being slowly hauled ashore.

As soon as it reached the bank twenty men grabbed hold of it and held on. A half-dozen ropes were passed about its horns, and then the procession started for the menagerie. The bison went meekly enough. It had had its time and was apparently satisfied to return to its quarters. The crowd kept up a continual howl of triumph, and every one from near and far joined the ranks of the captors.

A TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

The nurse girls who had been seized with incipient panic headed the procession, trundling their perambulators and wearing the air of victors. Then came small boys on tricycles, children from the merry-go-round, policemen mounted and unmounted, Park laborers and Park loungers, baby carriages, goat carriages, gardeners, and many others. There was another great crowd waiting at the menagerie, for the news of the capture had flashed over the wires to the Arsenal. The bison walked calmly into the inclosure, and Mr. Bison and the baby lifted their eyes and surveyed the wanderer with mild surprise. Then the head of the family bellowed in a tone of stern reproof, and Mrs. Bison went shamefacedly to her quarters. An hour later she was quietly chewing her cud in a corner of the paddock as if nothing had happened.

All day long an extra squad of police was on post about the inclosure, to keep in order the crowds that had come to gaze upon the buffalo that had so suddenly leaped into fame.

LAND BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

Fee Can Be Recovered When the Sale Fails Through a Wrong Description by Owner.

Justice Freedman handed down a decision yesterday, in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of Michael Cohen against John T. Farley, which is of interest to real estate owners, brokers, and dealers. It passes upon the legal question whether a broker can collect his commission for negotiating a sale which afterward fails because the lot involved is not of the dimensions advertised by the owner. The question had come up several times before, as in the case of Diamond against Hartley, and the decisions of the court were adverse to the claims of brokers. Benjamin F. Feiner of Moss & Feiner, who represented the broker in the case of Cohen against Farley, said yesterday that this decision of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court is a complete reversal of its former decisions.

The case arose on the following facts: Last December John T. Farley asked Michael Cohen to get him a purchaser for his property, 149 Seventh Avenue, for $15,500. Mr. Farley himself gave the dimensions of the property, marked on a postal card, which was admitted in evidence. These dimensions were 23 width by 100 length. Cohen obtained a purchaser in Bernard Mayer, but when the contract of sale was presented to Mr. Mayer, it was found that the lot was 22 feet and 7 inches wide, instead of 23 feet. Mr. Mayer immediately refused to take it, and the trade fell through. Cohen claimed his commission having procured the purchaser.

Justice Freedman, in his decision, says: "There can be no question but that the size of the lot was regarded as an important element in the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that the plaintiff had a right to, and did, rely upon the statement made to him by the defendant, as well as that contained on the card, in obtaining a purchaser.

"The defendant testified that he used cards similar to the one given the plaintiff in advertising his lots for sale, and he thereby made the dimensions of the lot a material and essential part of his statement to induce purchasers to buy.

"In the case at bar, the defendant expressly stated to the broker that his lot was 23 by 100, those dimensions were communicated to the proposed purchaser, upon that statement the intended buyer relied, and by reason of its material variance from the representations made to induce the sale, he refused to purchase. It surely was the fault—whether innocently or otherwise is immaterial—of the defendant, and failure to complete the sale does not appear to be attributable to the plaintiff."

The judgment of the court below was reversed, and the broker will get his commission.

THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY.

An Official Announcement Relating to Its Formation.

This official announcement of the continuation of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. as the Morton Trust Company was issued yesterday:

The trust company which is to continue the business of Morton, Bliss & Co. is to be named the Morton Trust Company, in honor of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, the founder of the house. Mr. Morton will be Chairman of the Board of Directors. The cash capital of the company will be $1,000,000, with a reserve fund of $1,500,000. The Directors will be James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Socity; John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; Edward J. Berwind, President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company; Frederic Cromwell, Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry M. Flagler, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company; G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank; Abram S. Hewitt of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; James N. Jarvie of Arbuckle Brothers, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Laroque of Shipman, Larocque & Choate; D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, R. A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; W. G. Oakman, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; John Sloane or W. J. Sloane, William C. Whitney, and A. Wolff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The company will succeed to the present offices of the firm, and practically all of the employes of the firm will be taken over by the trust company. The date of the change will be Oct. 1, 1899.

The official announcement made by the firm to its correspondents and customers throughout the world is to be accompanied by the following personal communication from Mr. Morton:

Referring to the announcement of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., and the proposed incorporation of the Morton Trust Company, I beg to express to the many friends of the house my personal appreciation of past kindnesses, and to solicit their continued favor for the corporation bearing my name.

My object in making this change is to preserve as an inheritance for my children some of the results of a lifetime in the financial world, which would otherwise disappear with the final dissolution of the firm. My associates in the trust company will be men of the highest financial and commercial standing. My partner, Mr. George T. Bliss, retires to devote himself to his own and the affairs of his father's estate. Mr. R. J. Cross withdraws from active business, but his son, Redmond Cross, will remain as Secretary of the company. William Morton Grinnell resumes the practice of law. Mr. Corbiere, our Cashier, becomes Second Vice President of the trust company.

The company will cultivate and if possible improve the pleasant relations which our firm has always maintained with its clients, and will seek the same warm friendships for which I am glad of an occasion to express my lasting gratitude and obligation.

Stock Exchange to Take Holiday.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange granted yesterday the petition of a majority of the members that the Exchange be closed from noon July 1 to 10 A. M. July 5. This action completes the list of Exchanges in the Wall Street district which will have a three days' Fourth of July holiday. Santiago Day, Monday, July 3, will not be observed by the banks, the Clearing House, the Sub-Treasury, and Assay Office and the Custom House. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will hold its next meeting on the second Wednesday of September.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, on appeal from the General Term of the City Court, in the suit brought by James O'Reilley against the New Brunswick, Amboy and New York Steamboat Company, that where it appeared the defendant was a foreign corporation and the cause of action arose out of this State, the complaint must show affirmatively, in order to confer jurisdiction, that the plaintiff was a resident of this State. O'Reilley was the owner of the canal boat Julia C. Driscoll, which on January 28, 1895, was lying at a dock on the Raritan River, New Jersey. The steamer New Brunswick, owned by the defendant, while proceeding rapidly on her way down the stream, the river being then full of ice, caused the ice to be forced so strongly against the canal boat as to cut a hole in her side, causing her to sink. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the boat. The judgment below in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Freedman. The only question passed upon, related to the jurisdiction of the City Court to entertain the action. The Presiding Justice holds that in view of the provisions of Sections 481, 499, and 1,780 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it was error to deny the defendant's motion for dismissal of the complaint when made on the ground that it was defective, for want of an allegation that at the time of the commencement of the action the plaintiff was a resident of New York. The plaintiff, after denial of the motion on the trial, rested without giving any proof that he was a resident. It did not follow, the Court said, after the plaintiff's residence had been drawn in question; he might, at the trial, rest his case without giving any proof on the subject, and yet give the Court jurisdiction.

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HIS CLAIM FOR COMMISSIONS FAILED.—Isaac T. Meyer, in his suit to recover commissions from Nathan Straus, for procuring a purchaser or purchasers for property belonging to the latter, asserted that he first procured William Sperb as a buyer, and that he then procured Henry L. Slade, to whom the property was actually sold. Mr. Straus claimed that the plaintiff was restricted to negotiating a purchase with the persons who had bought other property belonging to him, and was told that under no circumstances would he sell to any one else. Sperb being a stranger to the sale of the other property, it was claimed his procurement was not within the scope of plaintiff's employment. In December, 1895, plaintiff made an offer of the premises to the persons who had bought the other property, for $80,000. He was told they would not entertain any proposition for the purchase at that time, and nothing further was done by plaintiff in the matter until after Mr. Straus, in September, 1897, sold the property to Slade, who was associated with the purchasers of the other property, for $90,000. Both parties having asked, on the trial, for the direction of a verdict, the Court directed a verdict for the defendant. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has affirmed the judgment, holding that the complaint was properly dismissed. The fact that when plaintiff brought Sperb, he was rejected by the defendant, and that rejection was acquiesced in by him, was held to strengthen defendant's claim as to the character of the employment, and that the negotiations had been dropped and ended in December, 1895. The plaintiff did nothing toward bringing about the purchase at $90,000, nearly two years after the rejection of the offer he had made to sell for $80,000. With the negotiation for that sale, the plaintiff had nothing to do, and there was no evidence that he or his agents were in any way the procuring cause of the sale.

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JURISDICTION IN MUNICIPAL COURTS MUST AFFIRMATIVELY APPEAR.—George Tyroler recovered judgment in the Ninth Municipal Court for the amount of his claim for commissions on the sale of railroad tickets for Charles J. Gummersbach. On appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court Gummersbach asked for a reversal on the ground that it nowhere appeared in the record that he was a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of the Ninth Municipal Court; that such residence was a jurisdictional fact, and that the absence of such fact from the record was fatal to the judgment. No such question was raised below, but it was claimed it could be raised for the first time on appeal. The court now holds, by Presiding Justice Freedman, that in so far as any provision of the act creating the municipal court attempts to confer jurisdiction upon any district court of the municipal court in an action for money only, over or against a non-resident of the county in which such district court is located, it is unconstitutional and void. The residence of the defendant, in every case for the recovery of money only, brought in the municipal court, is therefore held to be a jurisdictional fact, and under the doctrine of Frees vs. Ford, 6 N. Y., 176, and Gilbert vs. Fox, 111 N. Y., 544, the existence of such fact must affirmatively appear whenever the jurisdiction of the court is assailed in that particular. True, under Section 2,940 of the Code, the pleadings may be oral or written," the Presiding Justice says, "and if a complaint is oral, the jurisdictional fact relating to defendant's residence may not appear in the same way or manner in which it is to be set forth in a written complaint in a court of record; but in such case, such jurisdictional fact must at least be established by proof." Because there was neither averment nor proof in this case as to the residence of the defendant, the want of jurisdiction of the district court to render the judgment appealed from was, the Court said, to be presumed, and the objection to such jurisdiction might be raised on appeal for the first time.

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AMBIGUOUS CONTRACT FOR ROYALTIES.—James J. Ebert, who, in September, 1894, had an invention relating to automatic funnels, for which he had applied for letters patent, made a contract with Max Lowenstein, giving him the power and privilege, to the exclusion of all others, to manufacture and sell such funnels. Lowenstein was to pay a royalty of 5 cents upon each article manufactured, and he agreed that the royalties at this rate "shall amount in the aggregate each separate year to at least $3,000, and should the accumulated royalties at the royalty named not reach the sum of $3,000, the party of the second part will be entitled to continue this license by making up the deficit by payment of cash." The royalties, as the result of the first year's business, amounted to but $574.70; and Ebert sued Lowenstein to recover the difference between that sum and $3,000. The plaintiff secured judgment at Special Term, the Court holding that there was an absolute agreement on the part of the defendant not only that the royalties should amount in each year to $3,000, but that he would pay the plaintiff the difference between the royalties actually received and that sum. A reversal has been ordered by the First Appellate Division, which holds, by Justice Rumsey, that the arrangement was, not that the defendant should pay in any event the deficit between $3,000 and the amount of royalties actually earned, but that he should be entitled to continue the license for another year if he made up the deficit by payment in cash. If he actually bound himself to pay the $3,000 absolutely, there could have been no deficit which was necessary for him to pay to entitle him to continue the royalties. Justice Patterson dissented, holding that the arrangement respecting the payment of this $3,000 of royalty was an arrangement from year to year, and that at the expiration of each year an indebtedness arose from the defendant to the plaintiff for any deficiency in the annual income intended to be secured to the plaintiff of $3,000. If such a deficiency existed at the end of any year, then the future status of the defendant as to the contract was to be determined at the option of the plaintiff.

ROBBERY OF "CHARLES BROWN."

Two Suspected Negroes Discharged by Magistrate Cornell.

The two negroes, Joseph Robertson of Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue, Coney Island, and John Seymour of 327 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, who were arrested Tuesday charged with being implicated in the theft of $4,700 from "Charles Brown," in Seventh Avenue, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. Detectives Curry and O'Donnell told the Magistrate that they had been unable to connect the two prisoners with the theft.

The mystery surrounding the case is deeper than ever. That the man who was robbed was prominent in this city has been proved. Who "Charles Brown" is the police refuse to tell. Two colored women are believed to have robbed him.

Was Thomas Farman of Brooklyn.

The body of the old man who was taken sick in the Pennsylvania station Saturday evening and died in the City Hospital, in Jersey City, Sunday morning, was identified yesterday. He was Thomas Farman of 185 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The identification was made by a son-in-law, who removed the body. Mr. Farman had started for Old Point Comfort. He died of apoplexy.

MAY MANDAMUS COUNCIL

Probable Step to be Taken to Compel Action on Bond Issues.

CONTROLLER COLER PERSISTS

He Declares that He Will Fight the Matter to a Finish—Contractors May Take Action.

All the city officials are greatly gratified by the action of a substantial majority of the Board of Aldermen in overriding the obstructionists who have held up bond issues in that body, but all agree that aggressive measures will have to be taken to force the Council to take similar action. The obstinacy of the Councilmen, they feel, justifies any measure, no matter how harsh, which will free the authorized bonds and make it possible to continue imperatively necessary public improvements. In all probability, therefore, the next move will be a mandamus against the Council alone, though as yet it is not known whether such an action will be brought by the Corporation Counsel, or by one of the several city contractors, to whom money is due for work done for the city. Corporation Counsel Whalen is not disposed to start a suit until it appears that such action is absolutely necessary. David McClure, the counsel for John McQuade, who holds a large claim against the city for work done on the new aqueduct, said yesterday that he had not decided when he would start the mandamus suit which Mr. McQuade has threatened to bring, and in which papers have been drawn. Mr. McQuade is not the only contractor who has a grievance against the Municipal Assembly. John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, has been clamoring for payment for a portion of the work which has been completed, but there is no money available because the Council has held up the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate for that work. Mr. Pierce has been advised by the Controller to apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the Council to act, but he has not yet decided to do so. There are several others in the same situation, and it is said to be not at all unlikely that at least one or two suits may be brought.

Controller Coler, in speaking of the tied-up bond issues yesterday, said: "The action of the Board of Aldermen has simplified matters somewhat, but the Council has acted in a way that can only point to the dissolution of that body as soon as possible. I purpose fighting the matter to a finish. This thing, if kept up, will continually hamper public business, and will make a mockery of municipal government. I have not yet heard from the Corporation Counsel in reply to the letter I sent him last week, asking him to begin proceedings to compel action by the Council, but I apprehend that all that can be done is through a suit instituted by city officials."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that he had every hope that the dead lock will soon be broken, and that the deferred bond issues will soon be passed by the Council.

"I don't intend to go to court until I am convinced that that is the only possible way to get action on these bonds," Mr. Whalen said. "Already there are signs that the recalcitrant members are getting ready to give in, and one of the members of the Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, Mr. O'Grady of Richmond, has promised me to vote in committee to report the two-million-dollar issue for repaving streets, and I should not be surprised to hear that others on that committee have changed their minds."

Of the bond issues passed by the Aldermen, only one, that of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed, has passed the Council. The others will now have to go before the latter body, where at least one, that of $570,000 for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, will probably have a hard time, as it has so far been held up for months, through the efforts of several Brooklyn and Queens members. The others, those of $500,000 for the new East River Bridge and $10,000 for the improvement of Jefferson Park, it is believed, will be readily passed. The other bond issues which have been held up in the Council are $305,000 for the payment of the contractor for the Harlem River Driveway, $10,000 for Hamilton Fish Park, and $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records.

The Board of Aldermen, some people point out, can hardly be said to have absolved itself from the charge of holding up bond issues, for the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of that body has been "considering" two resolutions, one appropriating $644,495.63 for a high-level bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue, to replace the present structure, which has been condemned by the War Department, and another of $200,000 for a new bridge over the same stream at Grand Avenue. The obstructionists on this committee have delayed action on these issues by refusing to hold a meeting. It is currently reported that the objection to these issues comes from certain Brooklyn and Queens members who are alleged to be working in the interest of a Brooklyn contractor. Bridge Commissioner Shea has repeatedly urged the early passage of the two bond issues referred to, and has volunteered to appear before the committee, but no heed has been paid to his request. A motion will be made to relieve the committee of further consideration of the two measures, if no action is taken at a meeting of the committee which has been called for to-morrow afternoon. This committee consists of Aldermen Keahon, Schneider, Geiger, and Neufeld of New York County, and Byrne, Lang, and McNell of Kings.

ARREST OF A BROADWAY FIRM.

Capt. McClusky Says "Lyon & Co." Belonged to a Notorious Gang.

Capt. McClusky announced yesterday that he had captured the last of an alleged gang of swindlers who had operated in the United States for some time. During the past year sixteen of this gang were sent to prison. Capt. McClusky says the last two were arrested Tuesday, and he believes by the arrest the Detective Bureau has saved various firms at least $50,000 worth of goods.

The men arrested Tuesday formed the firm of Lyon & Co. of 245 Broadway, where they started business three weeks ago. The men call themselves Henry Morgan, thirty-four years old, a salesman, of 2,306 Southern Boulevard, and R. Klein, thirty, of 189 Norfolk Street. It was discovered three weeks ago that Morgan and Klein had opened the office on Broadway. They called themselves, according to the note and letter heads, shipping and commission merchants. McClusky says they managed to get themselves confounded with the firm of Lyons & Co., at 4 Broadway, a reputable firm. The men sent letters all over the country to all kinds of manufacturers requesting samples of their goods and quotations of prices. They were arrested in the office yesterday. McClusky says that dozens of carloads of goods must now be en route to New York for this firm. The firm has received, Capt. McClusky stated, six sample bicycles from the Elkhart Bicycle Company of Elkhart, Ind.; and a letter showed that half a carload of bicycles is on the way. Two carloads of brooms had been received from the Palmetto Fibre Company of Fredericksburg, Md., McClusky says, besides a carload of bicycles from the Acme Bicycle Company of Acme, Mass., and a carload of cotton twine from J. H. Estes & Co. of Fall River, Mass.

Morgan and Klein were held in $3,000 bail each by Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Court for examination to-morrow.

Hannigan May Go to Sing Sing To-day.

Ex-Policeman John J. Hannigan will probably go to Sing Sing to-day to serve a term of two years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced by Recorder Goff for having, on Thanksgiving Day, 1897, in a fit of temper shot and wounded little Charles McNally, who was playing football on the street near his home, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and First Avenue. Hannigan was at that time attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station House. He was suspended for shooting the boy, but for considerably more than a year continued to draw his pay from the Police Department, and it was by mere chance that his name was discovered to be still on the pay rolls. Hannigan's case, after Recorder Goff's sentence, was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. The ex-policeman's bondsman yesterday produced him in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Newburger, who committed him to the Tombs.

Tisn't too hot to think, if you're paid for it, is it?

Think of your boy at the end of the Summer wanting another suit.

Think of your pocketbook.

Think of the kind of suits that we usually sell for $14 to $20.

$8 to-day, because made last Spring.

Long-trouser suits for big boys of 15 and 16, whose chests measure 32 to 34 inches.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WRECK OF THE PARIS.

A London Dispatch Says It Was Due to Capt. Watkins's Error—Officials Will Not Talk.

A special dispatch from London to The Chicago Tribune explains the wreck of the Paris on the Manacles, in the English Channel, as due to a simple error of Capt. Watkins. It is said in the dispatch that Capt. Watkins, on leaving Cherbourg, entered the departure in the log of the Paris "6:35 P. M." The next entry was "Passing Caskets 7:35."

The usual course from Cherbourg, it is said, is due west in order to make Lizard Light. If this light is not made at a certain time, it is customary to change the course and go south of the islands off Cornwall. It is further explained that on the night of the wreck of the Paris it was not possible to do this, as the weather was so misty it was impossible to make out Eddystone Light.

When opposite Eddystone, it is said, Capt. Watkins consulted the log and read the entry of the time of departure from Cherbourg as 7:35 instead of 6:35, the real time, the two numbers coming so close together, the repetition of the figures "35" confusing him. The consequence was that he calculated that he was about seventeen miles further from the coast of Cornwall than he was. He delayed, therefore, to change the course of the Paris for another hour, when it was too late to turn her safely away from the rocks of the coast. Even as it was, the dispatch says, the disaster might have been averted if the officer on the bridge had ordered the engines put astern immediately upon sighting land. When Capt. Watkins, who had gone below to put on his mackintosh, returned, he attempted to turn the ship, instead of going astern, although he failed by just half a minute to pass the reef.

This dispatch was shown to officials of the American Line yesterday, and they were asked if the assertions made in it were correct, but they refused to say anything about the matter. All that they would say was that their mouths were sealed until the opening of the inquiry that has been ordered to investigate the causes of the disaster. The time of this inquiry has not yet been set.

HAITIANS AT SUB-TREASURY.

$5,000,000 Loan Wanted to Place Country on a Specie Basis.

Visitors at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were four distinguished Haitians, Stephen Lafontant, Financial Minister of the republic; Gen. Salmon La Mothe, ex-Financial Minister; Prof. Edouard Roumaine, and J. Nicolas, the Haitian Consul General of this city. They were accompanied by Col. Emile M. Blum and were received by Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman.

One of the objects of the visit of Minister Lafontant is to negotiate a Haitian loan of $5,000,000 at 9 per cent. to run ten years, which is to be secured by receipts on import duties. These dues amount to $4,000,000 annually, and it is proposed to increase them 25 per cent.

Of the financial condition of Haiti Mr. Muhleman said that it was deplorable. The gold premium is from 75 to 100 per cent., and there is a depreciated "rag-money" currency amounting to $4,000,000 and a floating debt of about $1,000,000, on which interest at from 12 to 18 per cent. is extorted. Minister Lafontant wishes to establish a standard of value to be equal to the American gold dollar, with subsidiary coins equivalent to American subsidiary coins, and to wipe out the rag money. To this end a gold loan wil be negotiated, and, the transaction consummated, Haiti will be placed on a specie basis.

KILLED BY EXPLODING BEER VAT

Schaehtle Was Fixing a Leak and Was Hurled Across the Room.

By the explosion of a large beer-cooling vat in the brewery of Howard & Childs, at 518 West Thirty-third Street, yesterday, Frederick W. Schaehtle, thirty-four years old, of 350 West Thirty-third Street, lost his life. The head of a vat blew out, deluging him with beer, and bits of wood struck him in the groin, killing him, after throwing him against the opposite wall, about eight feet away. The vat was one of thirty-five large wooden tanks in the cellar of the brewery. Each vat has a capacity of 90 gallons. Schaehtle found one of the vats leaking and began to tinker with the leak. Without warning, the head of the tank, made of wood two and a half inches thick, blew out and into pieces. Schaehtle was knocked senseless.

Charles Smith, who had been at work in the basement, and had gone to help Schaetle, was about to climb to the top of the tank when the explosion occurred. He was drenched with beer, but was not injured. Schaetle died in Roosevelt Hospital as soon as he was taken to a ward.

Bigamist Deverman Sentenced.

Max Deverman, alias Julius Deverman, was convicted in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday of bigamy and sentenced by Judge Newburger to four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. The prisoner's accusers were Rose Knoedler, who says she was married to Deverman on March 7, 1883, and Bertha B. Popper, who declared that the prisoner led her to the altar on Nov. 25, 1895. Deverman was a very crestfallen man as he was led away to the Tombs. The two Mrs. Devermans watched him go with undisguised satisfaction, and, glancing at each other, smiled.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine of next Sunday, July 2d, will contain a full page portrait of Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, a pioneer of the Hudson River Steamboat service; scenes of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, in the old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with portraits of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin; two pages of capital views of Coney Island; a number of illustrations of the famous Heine Fountain soon to be unveiled in the Borough of the Bronx; portrait of the sculptor Prof. Ernst Herter; page of snap-shots taken at the recent regatta of the New York Yacht Club, including photographs of the yachts Amorita, Elsiemarie, Ariel, Albicore, Vigilant, Steam Yacht Clermont, Drexel Steam Yacht Sultana, and the judges' boat, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair; views of some of the most famous mansions in the Colonial days; several series of snap-shots illustrating the street nuisances New York has to endure; view of the house of the Onwentsia Golf Club; a portrait of the club's President, Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor; a short story entitled "The Last Fight"; portraits of Jane Hading and Madame Rejane, and many other attractive fea tures.

If you are open to conviction, let us send you one box of fifty

BETWEEN THE ACTS LITTLE CIGARS

to smoke—when you want a short smoke and haven't time for a long one. They are real cigars, but small ones.

They cost so little—only 10c. for 10—that you can try them as well as not. They are for sale anywhere, or we will deliver 50 at your office, club or home for 50 cents.

American Tobacco Co.,
507-529 W. 22d St., New-York City.

"Just As Good,

but costs less!" Don't believe any such statement. For the money, none better made than our ready-to-wear

Blue Serge SUITS,

$12 to $22,

(lined—half-lined—un-lined),

from indelibly-dyed, wide and narrow wale serges. Perfectly tailored.

Light Blue Madras Negligee Shirts, $1.50,

Zephyr weight. Detachable cuffs.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

NEW YORK'S EXPORT TRADE.

Commerce Commission Listens to Reasons Why Grain Shipments from This Port Decrease.

The New York State Commerce Commission, appointed to inquire into the decline of the export trade at this port, met in the room of the Board of Managers in the Produce Exchange yesterday to listen to testimony. Charles A. Schieren presided.

Yale Kneeland, a grain merchant doing business in this city, testified that in 1894 he thought there was a falling off in grain exports from this port. He thought the decrease was due to want of facilities and other considerations at this port. He stated that some of the grain was sent to Boston, Newport News, and other Southern ports for shipment. In speaking of the exports from the Gulf ports he said that the grain sent from them came from a region south of Illinois, extending as far West as the Mississippi.

The grain from the West and the Northwest mainly came to New York by way of the lakes. Mr. Kneeland thought that the cheap rates on the lakes had a great deal to do with the grain coming to New York. In his opinion the Canadian Canal had not much to do with the detraction of the grain from New York. He thought that the lines of railroads in the Grand Trunk system worked to send the grain by way of the Canadian Canal. Some people had special rates with the Canal, but he did not.

He stated that the Produce Exchange had been working for a reduction of differentials, but so far as he was concerned, he thought that an abolition of differentials would be a good thing for this city. It was easier for grain to pass the standard in Boston and other ports than in New York. The elevator charge for grain at Buffalo, Mr. Kneeland said, is one-fourth of a cent per bushel. It was seven-eighths of a cent, including cost of storage for ten days and other incidentals, until the beginning of last year. He thought the grain trade in New York had gained materially within the last year or two.

Henry B. Herbert, a grain broker in the Produce Exchange and Chairman of the Canals Committee of the Exchange and of the committee of the Exchange that advocated the abolishment of differentials before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, said that the Philadelphia and Baltimore merchants favored the railroads against New York. He next spoke of the advantages which Boston shippers obtained in the way of favors in insurance and storage rates, constituting a differential against New York. Mr. Herbert asserted that some of the railroads make confidential rates with Boston brokers, and which eliminate the terminal charges. He said, too, that there are arrangements between the railroads and ship owners, whereby the latter got tonnage preferences.

Adjournment was taken to July 7. The Commission held an executive session at its office in THE TIMES building in the morning, and decided to hold a series of public hearings in Buffalo, commencing July 26. As yet no place has been set for these meetings.

Rumors of Truce in Gas War.

Wall Street was full of rumors yesterday to the effect that a truce had been arranged in the local gas war. No official confirmation of these rumors was obtainable. Russell Sage, speaking for the Standard Gas Company, said he doubted the ability of the other company to undersell his company and live. He said he had learned that the New Amsterdam Company recently found it necessary to borrow a large sum in order to